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LATEST FROM HAWAII

Steamer Warrimoo Reaches Victoria From Honolulu.

TRIAL OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

A Number of Them Have Been Sentenced to Death—Twenty-Four Cases Decided. The Ex-Queen Will Probably Be Convicted of Treason—A Talk With Minister Thurston on the Subject.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—Hawaiian advices by steamer Warrimoo to Feb. 2:

There is a lull in affairs here, and quiet will probably reign until the military court now sitting will have finished its work. There are a large number of conspiracy cases yet to be tried, and the probabilities are that the court will sit for two or three weeks at least.

Great interest is attached to the forthcoming trial of the ex-queen. The government claims to have more than sufficient evidence to convict her of treason. What her punishment will be in case of conviction is hard to conjecture. Her case will probably come up on next Monday. She is charged with treason. The charge reads: First—Treason, by engaging in open rebellion against the republic of Hawaii, by attempting by force of arms to overthrow and destroy the same by levying war against the same, and by adhering to the enemies of the republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian islands and elsewhere; and second—Treason by aiding, abetting, procuring, counselling, inciting, countenancing and encouraging others to commit treason and to engage in open rebellion against the republic of Hawaii, and to attempt by force of arms to overthrow the same, and to adhere to the enemies of the republic of Hawaii in giving them aid and comfort in the Hawaiian islands and elsewhere.

The military commission has brought in findings in 24 cases. Their names are: R. W. Wilcox, S. Nowlein, H. F. Bertelman, Carl Widemann, W. H. C. Greig, Louis Marshall, W. C. Lane, J. C. Jones, C. T. Gulick, W. H. Rickard, W. T. Seward, T. B. Walker, Solomon Kauis, Pelahua, Lot Lane, Thomas Poole, J. Kalaukoa, Robert Pulau, J. W. Kipikane Kiliona, Joseph Clark, D. Januha, W. Widdifield, Joea Kuakhi. Of the foregoing D. Januha and J. Kalaukoa were acquitted. The others were all found guilty, and sentences were fixed by the commission subject to review by President Dole. The sentences vary much, all the way from sentence of death to imprisonment for five years, with fines.

The lowest sentence for treason by the Hawaiian statute is imprisonment for five years and a fine of not less than $5,000. The six leaders were all sentenced to be hung. They are: Charles T. Gulick, William H. Rickard, William T. Seward, Robert W. Wilcox, Sam Nowlein and Henry Bertelman. Sentence in the last two cases will be commuted, as both men have furnished valuable evidence for the government. Gulick was born in this country. Rickard is an Englishman. Wilcox is a Hawaiian.

The only one of the four who is entitled to the protection of the United States is William T. Seward. As yet no date has been set for the executions. The only important case tried before the military court since the departure of the Australia, was that of V. V. Ashford. He is charged with treason.

A batch of 20 native rebels charged with treason is now occupying the attention of the court.

United States Minister Willis has changed his attitude somewhat since last advices. He is not so belligerent in his demands. His latest communication to the government is a request that if the death penalty is imposed in cases of any Americans that the executions be postponed until he can communicate with his government. The British commissioner has made a similar request. Thus far but two men who claim American protection have been tried. They are Louis Marshall, charged with open rebellion, and Thomas Walker, who pleaded guilty to the charge of treason.

The government has decided to banish three persons from the islands for complicity in the rebellion. They are J. E. Cranston and A. Muller, for conspiracy to use dynamite, and J. B. Johnstone, special police officer, who turned traitor. The men will be sent on the Warrimoo, leaving for Victoria today. Cranston and Muller were to blow up the Central Union church on the night when the rebellion broke out. Of the three exiles Johnstone is a British subject, Cranston an American and Muller a German. They say they do not know what they were arrested for; were given no trial, were kept confined without any chance of communication and did not know they were to leave until the Warrimoo whistled to leave. Johnstone will remain at Vancouver, but the others say they will not leave the steamship but will return on her to Honolulu when she goes back. They claim that they have been victims of gross outrage.

Schooner Norma arrived at Honolulu on Jan. 30 with a cargo of salmon, 56 days from Claxton. No trace of opium or arms was found, and thus another sensation was spoiled.

The steamer Daisy Kimball, recently purchased by a Hawaiian firm, was wrecked on the coast of Hawaii Jan. 25. She proved to be a total loss. Insured for $35,000.

F. M. Hatch, the minister of foreign affairs, may resign shortly and leave for San Francisco. His successor will probably be W. N. Armstrong, formerly of the New York bar.

To obtain a decision of his exact status F. C. Jones, a prominent property holder under the republic, wrote Minister Willis yesterday to learn just what position he occupied in the United States; whether he was still a subject to the income tax and at the same time can not look to the American government for protection.

MINISTER THURSTON TALKS.

He Thinks That the Trials Have Been Fair and Impartial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Lorrain A. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, being asked whether he had any information concerning the alleged sentencing to death of some of the leaders in the late Hawaiian insurrection, and whether, in his opinion, such sentences, if given would be carried out, made the following statement:

"I have received no direct communication concerning the sentence, nor do I know precisely what action will be taken, but from my intimate acquaintance with all of the Hawaiian authorities, and their characteristics and methods, I can state positively that all trials will be open and fair; that the accused will be allowed the fullest right of cross-examination and of defense; that there will be no convictions which are not based upon the clearest evidence.

"If there is any particular policy in which the Hawaiian government has erred in the past two years, it has been in having been too lenient in dealing with those who have continuously conspired to overthrow it; first by the strategic diplomacy and then by force. From its inception the government has exhibited a leniency toward its enemies that is unparalleled in history. This extreme leniency has been a feature of the administration of President Dole, which has caused criticism from many of his strongest supporters.

"I will state a few facts in substantiation of what I say: The penalty for treason, from the foundation to the overthrow of the monarchy, was death and confiscation of all property. On the 20th of January, 1893, three days after its creation the provisional government passed an act providing an alternative penalty for treason of fine and imprisonment, and otherwise mitigating the harshness of the former law. Was there ever before known a government, scarce seated in power, in the midst of enemies involved in all the multitudinous trials attendant upon a reconstruction of the entire system of government devoting its first moments to mitigating the penalties which might be visited upon its enemies if they undertook to overthrow it?

"Again, although the revolution of 1893 was caused by the attempt of the queen to abrogate the constitution and disfranchise nearly every person connected with the new government, she has since been treated with the utmost consideration by that government. She has been allowed to occupy her comfortable residence in Honolulu, within a block of the executive building, in peace and without molestation, although she has unceasingly, publicly and privately, plotted therein for the overthrow of the government and finally made it an arsenal in which were discovered 45 rifles, two dynamite bombs, pistols, swords and ammunition in quantity.

"Again, although Liliuokalani has made no claim for compensation, the annexation commission, in the interest of harmony and to avoid even the appearance of harshness, secured the insertion in the proposed annexation treaty of a clause giving her an annual pension of $20,000, and until she began to openly work for the overthrow of the government the salary which she had received as queen continued to be paid to her by the provisional government; and, until Princess Kaiulani came to Washington to work for restoration she also continued to receive her former allowance.

"The ex queen has twice applied to the government for protection against supporters of the government whom she feared might do her harm, one of the times being while she was in the act of negotiating with Mr. Willis for her restoration and the overthrow of the provisional government. Upon both occasions a squad of police was detailed to guard her from harm, for as long a period as she desired them. Her only response to all this treatment has been the beheading proposition made to Mr. Willis and a continuous plotting to overthrow the government, culminating in the insurrection last month.

"In another direction this Hawaiian government has shown unprecedented moderation. In times of revolution, of excitement and transition, all governments, including that of the United States, have assumed as an incident of sovereignty and as a proper means of preserving the peace, the right to exercise more or less control over the press and the right of public meeting. The provisional government and the republic of Hawaii have neither suppressed nor attempted to control a single newspaper, and have not prevented the holding of a single public meeting in Honolulu. The royalists have been allowed and have repeatedly availed themselves of the privilege to associate unmolested in the public square in front of the executive building at Honolulu and unrestrictedly to pass such resolutions as they choose, condemnatory of the government; protesting against annexation; against the constitution and the republic and declaring in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

"One of the serious features of the situation in Hawaii is that a number of the leading insurrectionists are what may be called 'professional revolutionists.' The rank and file are ignorant dupes. Among the leaders take for example Wilcox, the military leader in the last insurrection. He was educated at the expense of the government for seven years in Italy, returning in 1887. In 1888 he entered into a conspiracy with Liliuokalani and others to overthrow the king in favor of Liliuokalani, which conspiracy nearly succeeded. He was not prosecuted on condition that he leave the country.

"In 1889 he returned, and again conspired with Liliuokalani to overthrow the king. Eight were killed. Wilcox and about 100 others were captured. One white man was convicted of treason by a jury of foreigners and sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to a year's imprisonment and banishment. Wilcox and all the natives were acquitted by a native jury. In 1891 Liliuokalani was again plotting with Wilcox to overthrow her brother, the king, when the latter relieved her of the necessity of so doing by dying and leaving her his successor.

"In the spring of 1892 Wilcox entered into a conspiracy with V. V. Ashford, another of those now under arrest and others who are now rampant royalists, to overthrow Liliuokalani, establish a republic and seek annexation to the United States. They were caught red-handed. Ashford flew the country. Wilcox was committed for trial, but the government nolle prossed the case, knowing the improbability of getting a conviction before a native jury. Since then, Wilcox has in turn been a bitter opponent and vilifier of the queen; supported her in the attempt to abrogate the constitution in January, 1893; joined the annexationists, becoming a vice president of one of the annexation clubs and now bobs up once more as a patriotic defender of royalty.

"This is a fair sample of the material of which the leaders and organizers of the late insurrection are composed. Most of them are foreigners. They are of the class and character which furnished the communist in Paris and the anarchist riots in Chicago.

"What is the government of Hawaii to do? Is the government to condone every offence that can be committed against a government and upon capturing insurrectionists in the act of shooting down its citizens, allow them to again go free to repeat the operation at the first convenient opportunity? If I recollect correctly, the authorities of Chicago condemned and executed sentences upon not only the men who threw the bombs at the police, but those who, by writing in the press, and by public speeches, had incited the violence. The whole civilized world applauded their action.

"The Hawaiian government and the people at Honolulu are today in a position of far greater difficulty and danger than ever was the government of Chicago. Amid hostile environment, amid opposition, treachery and revolution at home, and the depressing effects of continuously hostile influences from abroad, President Dole and his associates are, to the best of their limited powers and with all the wisdom with which God has endowed them, maintaining their outer breastworks of civilization in the Pacific, with reserve consisting of a handful of men, the merchants, doctors, lawyers, bankers, clerks, school teachers and mechanics of Honolulu, who loyally and fearlessly close their places of business when the occasion requires, and it requires only too often, leave their families, take their rifles and go out to protect the community from the assaults of the freebooters of Hawaii, who alternately masquerade as royalists and advocates of a republic as the occasion suits.

"The problem that has been forced upon President Dole, and which he and his advisers are now forced, goaded, and in the presence of hostile influence to solve, is one which would prove a task to greater men. The problem is not how to achieve revenge. It is how to prevent Hawaii from gravitating into the catalogue of chronic revolution. How the government of the republic will solve the problem I do not know. The gospel of forgiveness and forbearance has been preached with apparently successful results. Whatever measures are taken, the white men who organized the late insurrection and furnished the arms therefor, but had the adroitness to keep out of sight when there was fighting to be done, will be held to an equal degree of responsibility with their native companions, who had at least the manliness and courage to attempt to carry out their ill-conceived plan.

"This further, I know; that Abraham Lincoln did not possess a more patient, loving, kindly disposition than does Sanford B. Dole; that there does not exist in the United States today a more generous spirited, forgiving and unvengeful community than that residing in Honolulu, and furnishing the leader of the present government.

"God forgive those who would impute a sanguinary lust for blood to as brave, generous, disinterested, liberty-loving and true a band of patriots as ever honored Christian civilization; or add to their already heavy burdens or increase the difficulties of their already difficult task."

Here Is Some Startling News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The Examiner prints a story from its correspondent at Honolulu to the effect that Admiral Beardslee has taken possession of Pearl harbor and declared a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The news came to Victoria by the steamer Warrimoo.

NOT SO WARLIKE.

Mexico and Guatemala May Settle Their Differences Without Bloodshed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 11.—The press is agitating the question of re-election of President Diaz.

Guatemalan Envoy De Leon says his country desires peace and that he finds Minister Marriscal has the same desire, and that he is grateful for the uniform courtesy shown by Marriscal.

The newspapers here which have been claiming to be so well informed in Guatemalan affairs, and which implied that they had official information, are now backing down. The negotiations are most secret.

Honduras Will Aid Guatemala.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 11.—The government is increasing the army constantly and this has given rise to rumors that President Bonilla intended to aid Guatemala in the event of trouble with Mexico. Although it is well known that Honduras favors the formation of a Central American union, it is equally certain no alliance exists at present.

New Maps of the Frontier.

GUATEMALA, Feb. 11.—Government engineers have been working day and night for some time preparing new maps of the frontier. No correct map of that section exists, all the existing maps being but copies of old ones. To this may be ascribed one of the causes of the present misunderstanding between Guatemala and Mexico.

JAPS MOVING ONWARD.

Another One of the Chinese Strongholds Captured—Peace Envoys.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 11.—The Japanese have captured the island of Liu-Kung-Ta, the strong Chinese position at the entrance of the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei.

Chinese Destroyed Their Own Forts.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Times has a dispatch sent from Wei-Hai-Wei Feb. 4, via Port Arthur, saying that the Chinese demolished the west shore forts before retiring from Wei-Hai-Wei. Some of the Chinese warships tried to land their crews in order that the men might escape the Japanese, but the latter drove the Chinese back on board their vessels.

The Japanese troops are in good health and under strict discipline.

Full Power Given to the Peace Envoys.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says that full powers have been telegraphed to the Chinese peace envoys with a view of a renewal of the negotiations with Japan. The envoys are now at Nagasaki, Japan, whither they went after the Japanese government refused to treat with them, their credentials being imperfect in not clothing them with plenary power to conclude a peace.

New Look For Fierce Fighting.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese have a total of 178,700 troops in Manchuria opposed to 50,000 Japanese.

Indications.

Generally fair weather, possibly followed by snow Monday night or Tuesday morning; probably slightly warmer; southwest winds.

PERILS OF THE OCEAN

Many Lives Lost and Hundreds of Others Endangered.

BRAVE WORK OF LIFESAVERS.

After Hours of Exposure, Clinging to the Rigging of a Disabled Schooner, Seven Sailors Drop Into the Sea and Are Drowned—An Entire Crew of Fourteen Men Lost Near Liverpool, N. S.

FIRE ISLAND, Feb. 11.—Two men who clung for 40 hours to the rigging of their vessel, off Fire island beach were rescued at midnight by the crew of the Long Hill lifesaving station. The vessel proved to be the schooner Louis V. Place, Captain Squires, coal-laden from Baltimore to New York. She left Baltimore on Jan. 28, and was wrecked during the height of the gale. Nine men took to the rigging when the vessel went down an eighth of a mile off the shore and they clung in the raging blizzard with the spray freezing as it dashed over them until, one by one, seven of them slipped into the seas or hung lifeless, bound to the rigging by a rope. Two only were able to endure the terrible exposure. They are S. J. Nelson, whose home is in Providence, and William Stevens, a German of Rockland, Me. The rescued men are badly frostbitten and it is thought that Nelson will lose both feet.

The story of their rescue is a tribute to the brave lifesavers who have for two days been making almost superhuman efforts to reach the wrecked schooner. It was on Tuesday last that the Place ran into the gale, and it was found that she was leaking badly. The coast of Long Island was then dead ahead, and after careful preparations the vessel was allowed to drive straight at the beach. Half an hour later she touched her nose on the outer bar and a heavy wave lifted her high on the sandbar. As she settled on her side the waves broke furiously over her and chilled to the bone the men who had sought safety in the ropes.

The lifesavers sent out life lines, but not before the seamen were almost frozen to death and so stiff as to be unable to get to them. They tried countless times to launch their boat, but on each occasion the breakers threw it back with renewed fury to the shore. For two days, each hour of the day, the same attempts were repeated, while those on shore could see, hour by hour, that their aid was of decreasing value. One by one the men in the rigging gave way to the exposure, and when at midnight the lifesavers, under the command of Captain Baker, pushed their boat into the surf and pulled like madmen to the wreck where there were but two lives remaining of the eight.

During all that time the men in the ropes had not tasted food nor drink. Just a spark of life seemed to remain, and although the two were able to drop from the rigging into the lifeboat, they were almost insensible. One of them presented a terrible appearance. His face, hands and feet were frozen. He was unable to speak for several hours. This was Nelson. His legs were encased in a pair of long boots and the water in them had frozen into a solid cake. Stevens had been more fortunate. He had slipped his boots off and had wrapped his feet in a huge piece of canvass. It was through his efforts that the other survivor had been kept alive. Each time that Nelson's head sank on his breast during the blinding storm, Stevens would reach over and pound him into sensibility again. The latter was able soon after his rescue to tell the story of the wreck and the terrible experiences of the two men.

The dead are:

Captain Charles Squires, 50 years old, married, with one child, New York city.

Engineer Charles Allen, 35 years old, single, of Providence.

Mate Jaiby, 44 years old, of Norway.

Fritz Ward, seaman, 20 years old, single, of Norway.

Charles Morrison, cook.

Gus Olesar, 28 years old, of Sweden.

August Fullerton, seaman.

The bodies of the mate and the Swede are still lashed to the rigging. The others dropped into the sea.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

A Fishing Schooner Wrecked Near Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—One of the late arrivals at this port yesterday announced the loss on Friday of the Gloucester fishing schooner Clara F. Friend, with all on board. The Friend left Gloucester two weeks ago bound for the Georges on a fishing trip, and carried a crew of 14 men. On Friday, after weathering a succession of gales, the terrific storm caught her while off Eastern Head, near Liverpool, N. S., and she was driven upon the rocks, going to pieces soon afterward. Not one of the crew was saved.

A dispatch from Liverpool, received late last night, confirmed the news of the loss of the Friend and says that several bodies have been washed ashore from the wreck.

On the Friend, besides Captain M. Spencer, there were: Simon Huso, Michael Cardigan, William Fogarity, John Smith, George Olson, John Olson, James Warner, J. Ferton, William Spencer, Thirsten Victor, Fred Benson, Robert Merchant and Fred McCauley.

FOURTEEN PERSONS RESCUED.

Good Work of the Umbria but No Tidings of the La Gascogne.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Cunard Umbria, Captain Dutton, which sailed from Liverpool Feb. 2, reached quarantine at 11:42 yesterday morning. She brings no word of the La Gascogne. Shortly after noon yesterday the monster ocean greyhound steamed past quarantine, her shrouds and part of her hull crusted in ice and glistening with myriads of diamonds. Huge icicles hung from her shrouds both fore and aft. From the topmost edge of the bridge to the deck was one mass of glittering ice, and the lifeboats, davits and taffrails were covered with it. Is was during the only spell of good weather on the vessel's voyage that she was enabled to rescue 14 persons who were adrift in a water-logged helpless bark.

Speaking of the rescue, Captain Dutton said: "We had a fairly good voyage after leaving Queenstown until we struck the blizzard outside the Hook Saturday. Of course the weather was bad and we had heavy seas, but I have had far worse voyages. It was at 12.15 a. m. on Feb. 6 that we picked up the captain and crew of the French bark Jean Baptiste. It was about 11 o'clock at night when report was made to me that a White Star line freighter, supposed to be the Cevic, had been sighted. The captain of the Cevic is an old friend of mine and I had signals sent up to let him know who we were.

"The signals we sent up were seen by the French bark which was over on our starboard side about five miles away. It was not particularly cold, but there was a snowstorm and a heavy westerly swell. The distressed crew was displaying red lights to show that the vessel was out of control, and as we made toward her, three men went up into the mizzen rigging with torches. The bark was water-logged. A boat with five men in command of Second Officer Hogg was lowered. When our boat reached the distressed vessel, the men found that the crew had launched two boats and were loading all of their effects. Captain Lebot and his son were the last to leave the Jean Baptiste. They came away in our boat. The rest of the crew came to us in their own boats and said they had brought all their personal effects with them."

The Jean Baptiste belonged at Havre, and was from Halifax to Cork, laden with deals. Captain Lebot said he was the sole owner of the bark and that she was not insured. None of the crew can speak English, and they will be cared for by the French consul in this city.

Captain Dutton describes the rest of the voyage as follows: "After making the addition to our passenger list by taking on the Frenchmen, our voyage was without particular incident and we encountered the rough blizzard and heavy sea outside the Hook Saturday afternoon. At 5 o'clock, during the height of the storm and while passing the Georgia shoals, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, we sighted a four-masted schooner at anchor, riding very heavily. She had a flag up and no sails set. The matter was reported to me but by that time we had lost sight of her through the snow and haze. I had the vessel put about and ran down close to her. She had nothing flying then, there were men on deck and steam escaping from a donkey engine forward. We laid to half an hour waiting for some signal, but got none.

"It was snowing, the weather was cold and the sea too heavy to run the risk of lowering a boat to men in naked an investigation when no distress signal was displayed. Just as we steamed away, they ran up a flag signal. We left them riding at anchor in a heavy sea in a very unusual place for a schooner of that character, right in the pathway of the ocean steamers. Then we came into harbor and experienced the worst weather of the whole trip, getting most of the ice that is now on the decks from that time on. We had to come very slowly to avoid getting more than we did and keep in working condition. At the spray was very heavy when we made good headway. We passed the lightship at 9:55 a. m. and reached quarantine before noon."

Captain Dutton was not worn out by any means, but he had been constantly awake and alert since 2:15 o'clock Saturday morning. He had not heard of the report that the La Gascogne was so much overdue, and when asked for an opinion as to her fate, said: "I think she has broken down somewhere and that she will probably turn up. When she may be now would be the merest conjecture. I remember that about 12 years ago the City of Brussels broke down in mid-ocean and made port with her sails. She sailed into Liverpool, and almost to her dock before sighted. She had, for 26 days, sailed so without sighting a vessel that could help her or that was near enough to be signed for and report seeing her. There was one thing in her favor, too, that the La Gascogne has not. The City of Brussels has four masts for sails, while since the La Gascogne has been remodeled, she has but two. She would have hard work making any headway with them in the weather she must have encountered.

SOME HOPE STILL EXISTS.

The La Gascogne is a Staunch Vessel and Over Nine Days Overdue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The French steamer La Gascogne, so far as all sources of information go, has failed to reach harbor. The three steamers which arrived at this port yesterday have seen or heard nothing of her. But the fact that vessels not nearly so staunch as the French liner have weathered the gales that have swept the Atlantic for the past two weeks, has given heart and hope to those who can view the chance of the big steamer from an impartial standpoint.

La Gascogne is now nine days overdue. She has faced many a furious gale in the years that she crossed the Atlantic, but never was she so tardy in reaching port. On Oct. 20, 1891, she came into New York harbor, 920 souls on board, salt-encrusted to the top of her funnels. She was only 24 hours late, but for four days and nights she had been in the grip of a hurricane.

One day of such weather would have tested the staunchness of almost anything that floats, but La Gascogne wore out four days and nights of it and reached New York practically uninjured. It is such experiences that have given the agents in this city confidence that their boat is still plowing the seas or safe in some out-of-the-way haven.

Rough Weather For the Rhynland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Red Star steamship Rhynland arrived in port yesterday. She was covered with a layer of solid ice three feet in thickness in many spots. The deck is altogether inaccessible and tons of water had been shipped over her sides and formed into ice on her decks. The Rhynland had on board nine cabin passengers and 116 steerage passengers. Captain Mille said that it was the most tempestuous voyage he had ever experienced.

The Rhynland left Antwerp on Jan. 26. On Feb. 5 the captain was compelled to heave ship for 14 hours. During this day only 99 miles in the 24 hours were logged. On the morning of Feb. 6 violent seas made it necessary to heave ship again for 12 hours. The crew suffered keenly from the intense cold. Life lines were made fast along the starboard side of the vessel. During the voyage but one vessel, the Manitoba was sighted.

Still No News.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The French line steamer La Normandie has just anchored outside the bar. She was boarded by representatives of the Associated Press and reports no news of the La Gascogne.

APPROPRIATION BILLS

How Both Houses of Congress Will Be Occupied.

BUT THREE MORE WEEKS REMAIN.

A Number of Appropriation Bills Remain to Be Acted Upon in Both the Senate and House—No Prospects of a Financial Measure Being Enacted Into a Law During the Present Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The greater part of the week in the senate will necessarily be devoted to the appropriation bills. The postoffice bill will be the first remaining unacted upon to receive the attention of the senate. This bill will in all probability develop sufficient debate to consume two days' time, if not more.

The Indian bill carries numerous amendments. Many of them will call for explanations, and others will be attacked. The discussion on this bill will probably open up the entire question of the management of affairs in Indian Territory, and this is a subject which has received much attention at the hands of several senators. It is expected that the agricultural bill will be taken up when the Indian bill is disposed of if time be left.

There will probably be spasmodic efforts during the week to get up other than appropriation bills. Senator Butler has given notice of an intention to move to take up the pooling bill after the postoffice bill has been disposed of. Senator Allen is also anxious to call up his resolution for the investigation of the Alabama elections.

Should the bankruptcy bill not be displaced by the pooling bill, the chances for its further consideration are very slight. Senator George, its special champion, says that he has a faint hope for it, but admits that the fight against it is so bitter and persistent as to render the prospect doubtful.

The possibilities include more or less reference to the financial and Hawaiian questions.

House Program.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house comes up in the last three weeks of the session. Although the president's special message relative to the bond issue sent to congress on Friday is being considered by the ways and means committee, there is no present expectation that any effort will be made to pass a bill authorizing gold bonds during the coming week. The majority of the Republicans are against it and without their aid Democratic leaders believe it is a useless waste of time to consider such a measure in the house. The week will be devoted to routine business.

The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill will be resumed, and if not completed it will go over until Wednesday. Tuesday, by agreement, having been set apart for the bills reported from the committee on District of Columbia. After the legislative appropriation bill is disposed of, the naval appropriation bill will be taken up, and it is probable that it will occupy the remainder of the week, if a determined effort is made by the naval committee to provide for the consideration of the new cruisers they have recommended. The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the regular bills in process of preparation, and if the naval bill is disposed of before the end of the week it will be taken up.

Station Safe Boldly Robbed.

OMAHA, Feb. 11.—A special to The Bee from Falls City says two masked men held up the Missouri Pacific night operator and robbed the depot safe yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. The robbers shoved a double-barreled shotgun through the window and fired at the operator, missing him but tearing the telephone instruments off the table. He emptied his revolver at them but to no effect. At the point of a Winchester he was compelled to open the door of the safe, from which a small sum of money was taken. The robbers stole horses in the neighborhood and escaped.

Tobacco Warehouse Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Fire yesterday completely gutted the Crescent tobacco warehouse owned by Ray & Company at Eighth and Main streets, and Myer, Bridges & Company, woodenware, at 815 West Main street. About 550 hogsheads of tobacco were burned. The total loss is estimated at $175,000, as follows: Ray & Company, loss $90,000 on stock and $30,000 on building; Myer, Bridges & Company, loss on stock $80,000, on building $35,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

Fifteen Firms Burned Out.

OTTAWA, Kan., Feb. 11.—Fifteen firms were burned out her yesterday by a fire which started in the Hamblin block, the largest building in the town. The Rorbaugh building adjoining caught fire and was consumed with its contents, entailing a loss of $8,000; insurance, $5,000. A hotel in the Hamblin building, operated by Mrs. Piersal, loses $10,000. Loss on Hamblin building, $20,000; insurance $12,000. Other losses are distributed among small firms.

Two Children Burned to Death.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 11.—A 6-year-old son and 3-months'-old daughter of William Cassidey, residing eight miles north of this city, were burned to death last night. Mrs. Cassidy left the children in the house alone for a few minutes, and when she returned they were lying dead upon the floor, the bodies having been burned to a crisp. It is thought their clothing caught on fire while they were playing around a grate.

In Memory of the Lost.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 11.—Memorial services in honor of the men lost on the steamer Chicora, Jan. 31, were held in this city yesterday. The morning services were of a memorial character, and all the churches united in a public meeting in the afternoon in the opera house. Employes of the Graham and Morton line, headed by President Graham, attended in a body.

College Building Burned.

PORT HOPE, Ont., Feb. 11.—The Trinity college school building burned last midnight. The fire originated from a stove in Professor Watson's room. One hundred and fifty boy pupils and 25 masters and attendants escaped, in most cases with scant clothing. The total loss is upward of $80,000; insurance, $45,000. The school will be continued in Lawrence hall.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE KILLED THE BUFFALO.

But It Took Three Shillings' Worth of Small Change to Do It.

The buffalo of Ceylon carries his head in a peculiar manner, the horns thrown back and his nose projecting on a level with his forehead, thus securing him from a fatal front shot. This renders him a dangerous enemy, as he will receive any number of balls from a small gun in the throat and chest without showing the least distress. In a dangerous encounter with one of these animals the writer had fired without killing the buffalo and had not a single ball left. With a steadiby step and a short grunt the bull advanced, seemingly aware of my helplessness.

Suddenly a bright thought flashed through my mind. Without taking my eyes off the animal, I put a double charge of powder down the right hand barrel, and tearing off a piece of my shirt I took all the money from my pouch—3 shillings in sixpenny pieces, and two anna pieces.

Quickly making them into a roll with the piece of rag, I rammed them down the barrel. They were hardly well home before the bull sprang forward. I had no time even to replace the ramrod, and I threw it in the water, bringing my gun on full cock at the same instant.

I now had a charge in my gun which, if reserved till he was within a foot of the muzzle, would certainly floor him. The horns were lowered, their points were on either side of me, and the muzzle of the gun barely touched his forehead when I pulled the trigger and 3 shillings' worth of small change rattled into his hard head.

Down he went and rolled over with the suddenly checked momentum of his charge. Away went B. and I as fast as our heels would carry us, through the water and over the plain, knowing that he was not dead but only stunned.

There was a large fallen tree about half a mile from us whose whitened branches, rising high above the ground, offered a tempting asylum. To this we directed our steps, and after a run of 100 yards we turned and looked behind us. The buffalo had regained his feet and was following us slowly. We now experienced the difference of feeling between hunting and being hunted.

By degrees the bull's pace slackened, and he fell. We were only too glad to be able to reduce our speed, but we had no sooner stopped to breathe than he was up again and after us. At length, however, we gained the tree and beheld him stretched powerless upon the ground within 200 yards of us.—"Rifle and Hound In Ceylon."

Ye Story of Ye Dogge.

Once in ye very olden tyme a Merchant sayd too an Eddytor, "I doan't thynke advertizing payes."

"Let me show you," said ye Eddytor. "I will putt 1 lyne in my papyr and not charge you a pennie."

"All right," replyed ye Merchant, "and we will see."

So ye Eddytor putt ys line in his papyr:

Wanted—A Dogge. John Jones, 223 Oldstreet.

Now yt happened that 400 Peple eache brouvhte a Dogge on ye next daye thereafter, so that Mister Jones (which was ye Merchant's nayme) was overyne with Dogges.

"Synce there are so manye Dogges," said he, "I thynke I myght make some bysiness and will give you a pennie for eache Dogge."

Ye people tooke ye pennie each for his Doggo, because there were so manye Dogges, and Mister Jones skynned ye 400 Dogges and made bootes and gloves from ye 400 hydes and thys mayd

A BIG FORTYNE

and thereafter added to yt by advertizing in ye Eddytor's paper.—American Grocer.

The Profuse Use of Color For the Face.

As to the profuse use of color, if some women knew what men say about them they would doubtless shrink from themselves with horror and promptly abandon the practice. Fortunately American women have never given themselves to it with the shamelessness of the women of the court of Louis XV. of whom this little incident is related: The Turkish embassador at a royal reception, being asked by the king what he thought of the ladies present, replied that, not being a connoisseur in painting, he was unprepared to give an opinion.—San Francisco Chronicle.

OHIO SOUTHERN WRECK.

Small Smash-up at St. Johns Delays Traffic Some Time.

Saturday morning, as a north-bound coke train, in charge of Conductor Ormsby, of the Ohio Southern, was pulling through St. Johns a small wreck occurred, in which little damage was done to property but traffic was considerably delayed.

Two box cars loaded with coke left the rails at a switch and by the time the train was stopped one of the cars was crosswise of the track, which was considerably torn up. A wreck train was sent to the scene from Springfield and the crew worked until 4:30 o'clock Saturday night before the wreck was entirely cleared.

North-bound passenger train No. 1, due here at 12:20 o'clock Saturday afternoon, was three hours late, and north-bound train No. 3, due here at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening, was two hours late. The south-bound passenger trains were delayed only a few minutes at the wreck. No one was injured.

New Goods.

The choicest stock of new Spring Goods ever offered to the ladies of Lima is now arriving. We always welcome you. Such values in choice merchandise have never been shown by anyone. TREAT'S,
99 6t 209 North Main Street.

Coal.

Mayo continues to sell best Jackson Lump at $3.00 per ton. tf

New Dress Goods at "Treat's" 99 6t

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Names to be published in this column must be accompanied by the cash—$2.00.]

WATER WORKS TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce the name of EDWARD A. WATTERWORTH as a Democratic candidate for Water Works Trustee.

WANTED.

LOST—At L. E. & W. depot or on Wayne street, east of Main street, bunch of keys with tag attached with name of L. S. Gordon, Findlay, on the leave at City Book store, or Buckeye Pipe Line office and receive reward. 6-3t*

LOST—A gold hair pin. Was lost on McLeod street, between High street and the Catholic church. A reward will be paid for its return to this office.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework. Inquire at 547 west North street. 99 3t

WANTED—A good, experienced business lady. His money is in for the right person. Call at once at the Tayler House parlor. 99 3t*

WANTED—Salesmen; salary from start; permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

FOUND—Pocketbook containing money. Owner can have property by calling at 714 west Spring street and identifying property.

WANTED—Salesman for California wines; $100 per month and expenses, with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, enclosing five stamps, W. A. Vandercook Co., at San Francisco, Cal.

SOCIETY HALL for rent. 30x60 ground floor. Corner Main and Pearl. Apply to O'Connor & Sons. tf

NO. 54

East Side Public Square. First-class Barber Shop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to Order. Special room for ladies' hair dressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor

COAL.

Buy your coal at the old reliable yard, corner of east Wayne street and C., H. & D. R. R. A full stock always on hand; no waiting for cars to arrive. My customers will be fully protected as to quantity, quality and price. Orders for car lots solicited at producers' prices. Office at my grain elevator. Telephone 86.

THEO. MAYO.
1-5-3m

Arizona Colony Lands.

Those interested in securing a tract of desirable land, suitable for fruit growing, now in crops and fenced, and a location on public land as a bonus, are invited to call or write The Fowler Co., at their office, 54 Public Square, Lima, for a prospectus. Climate dry and agreeable in the orange-growing belt near Phoenix.

LINCOLN FOWLER,
54 Public Square. Manager.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Lima Times-Democrat.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G. CO.

THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your supper table each evening upon the following terms.

One copy one year, in advance... $6 00
Six months, in advance 2 50
By carrier, per week .... 10 cents.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,

No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA.

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

Subscription collections made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some special arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance.

THE TIMES DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing list attests its superiority over all competitors.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT COMPANY, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 64 columns of choice literary, editorial, news, and advertising matter of local interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

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Lima, Ohio.

NOT PRONOUNCED CORRECTLY.

Common Errors In Placing the Accent In Familiar Words.

Why should so many persons say spont-aightity instead of spontaneity?

There is no excuse for saying ap-pricot for a-pricot, or eek-quable for equable, or Er-rin for E-rin, or assa-fidity for assafœtida, or Ven-e-zu-el-a for Ven-e-zu-e-la, or Adonis (short o) for Ado-nis (long o), or Dian-na for Di-a-na (long a), or mattron or pat-tron, and so on. It is just as easy to accent the last syllable as the first in "pre-t ense." Some persons call bomb "boom" instead of "bum," because the spelling seems to warrant it, but when they call tedious "tejus" they have no such apparent warrant. In the west and south the "i" in isolate is made long, and nearly everywhere educated persons say truck-u lent for true-cu lent, a-men-able for a-meen-able, lev-ver for lee-ver and give the sound of "u" in up instead of "r" in it in such words as squirrel, stirrup and sirup. There are many words in which the accent is persistently misplaced by persons who know better. It is common to put the accent on the second syllable of peremptory instead of on the first, on the first instead of the second syllable of coquetry, on the second instead of the first syllable of exemplary, etc. Many persons place the accent on the first instead of the second syllable of inquiry and do not give the "i" its proper length. The accent in gladiolus should be on the second syllable, with a long "i," but many place it on the third.

The exasperating thing about it is that some of these persons who are so careless about common words take the utmost pains to learn how to pronounce Bouguereau and are convulsed when they hear anybody mispronounce Chopin and Beethoven. Recently they broke out with vawz for vase, though the weight of authority is against it. Knowles alone allows it. Webster authorizes only one pronunciation, the long "a" and hissing "s." Worcester prefers the "z" sound, but not the "aw." The improper use of the sounds of "a" is most serious. Those who have the courage to use the Italian or the modified Italian "a" often use it unlawfully, as in cawn't and rawther. The proper sounds of "o," particularly in God, dog and some other words, are widely ignored. The common usage is wrong in the case of the terminal "ine" in the names of chemicals, as morphine, chlorine, iodine, aniline, benzine, etc., all of which should be pronounced as though there were no final 'e.' It is morphin, not morpheen.—New York Advertiser.

Adirondack Meadows.

Much of the land classed as "meadow" in the Adirondack region is a curious swampy soil, covered with vegetation that rises so as to hide the underlying cold, dark water. One may walk for miles upon such a meadow, the feet sinking into it as into a water soaked sponge, and deer frequently feed upon the grasses of the meadows and seemingly enjoy in midsummer the perpetually cool footbath of their pasture.—Chicago Herald.

Baltimore has apparently solved the problem of city rapid transit ahead of New York. The solution is a tunnel under the streets of the busiest portion of the city. It was an arduous task to dig a tunnel under houses and in the midst of gas pipes, water mains and sewers, but it was accomplished without much delay to street traffic or damage to buildings along the route. The tunnel is seven miles long and required three years for construction.

A farmer, who thought he knew the answer to everything, was asked one day by his little daughter, "Father, when you have finished milking a cow, how do you turn it off?" He has not answered yet.

The Roman legionary troops wore a sort of knee breeches. The signs of tunic and breeches makers have been found in Pompeii.

A railroad to Jerusalem and an elevator to lift pilgrims to the top of Mount Calvary are peculiar signs of the times.

They Call Her the Storm Spirit.

"There is a storm spirit in Kentucky," said R. C. Babbington of that state. "It is not a spirit in reality, but a woman who is known throughout that section by the name of 'the storm spirit.' She stands when a storm is portended upon a prominence overlooking the Kentucky river in Morgan county, and her appearance is regarded as an infallible sign that rough weather may be expected. I saw her once and will never forget how she looked as she stood upon a rocky ledge, her face turned toward the sky as if beseeching some unseen power, her long hair floating in the breeze, her face pale and emaciated, but her expression firm and resolute.

"My guide, who was conducting me through the mountains, said sententiously: 'I reckon we'll hev a storm. Thar air the speret.' From several sources I learned her history. Once the belle of the mountain side, she had plighted her troth to the young man of her choice. He left for Frankfort on a raft and was never heard from afterward. For many weary months she awaited his return, and then they told her the truth—that he had been drowned in the treacherous river. Then reason deserted her, and ever since, when a storm is portended, she goes upon the rocks and appears to plead with the elements to stay their fury that her lover may return."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Small Opportunities.

Opportunity was well pictured as a man running, his hair as well as his garment streaming in the wind. Whoever would seize him must clutch his hair and hold fast, lest opportunity should slip out of his grasp.

Our opportunities for little pleasures, the small delights of life, come constantly to every one. Yet so fleeting are they that they disappear as swiftly as we perceive them. Therefore we cannot wait a day or an hour to grasp whatever pleasure life offers us. Stop and enjoy quickly the sunshine, the sweetness of falling rain on the thirsty earth, the colors of the sunset, the solemn light of the stars, the heartiness of the evening gathering, the brightness of the warm, well ordered home, the cordial greeting of friends, the exchange of sympathy from heart to heart, the unconscious grace of little children—the happiness that comes from perceiving these things and possessing the ability to make the most of them.

Do not wait to enjoy these until tomorrow or next week, or even until your present employment is finished. The auspicious time is now. The leisure of the busy man or woman is as great today as tomorrow.—New York Advertiser.

Decline of Whaling.

The whale fishery was at one time an enormous industry in the United States. It reached its height in 1854, when 602 ships and barks, 28 brigs and 33 schooners, with a total tonnage of 208,399, were engaged in it. By 1876 the fleet had dwindled down to 169 vessels, and it is doubtful if 50 are now at sea. The introduction of kerosene and the increasing scarcity of whales seem to be the causes of this decline.

Some remarkable voyages were made in the old days. The Pioneer of New London sailed in June, 1864, for Davis strait and Hudson bay, returning in September, 1865, with 1,391 barrels of oil and 22,650 pounds of bone, valued at $150,000. In 1847 the Envoy of New Bedford was sold to be broken up, but her purchaser refitted her, and she made a voyage worth $132,450. On the other hand, a vessel made a five years' voyage, and on her return the captain's lay was only $85. But, as the Nantucket captain, whose vessel returned from a three years' voyage as clean as she went out, remarked, "She ain't got a bar'l o' ile—but she had a mighty fine sail!"—Gustav Kobbe in St. Nicholas.

How to Read.

We cannot too strongly impress every daughter with the fact that habits of reading are wonderfully powerful. Early learn to read only good books, and read them critically and thoughtfully. The purpose for which we read a book must not be mere pleasure. We must aim to obtain and retain the author's thought and meaning. Few good books do not have some particular question upon which they dwell strongly. A few well directed questions from father, mother or brother will help to bring this to light, and in addition will enforce the fact that an opinion of one's own is of more value than a dozen that were begged, borrowed or stolen from some eminent man or woman. Many people regret that they were not early taught to consider the author's name a portion of the title of his book and are continually remarking, "Oh, I can't remember who wrote that book."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

She Rides a Wheel.

Queen Marguerite of Italy has yielded to the prevailing cyclomania. She rides two hours every day in the garden of the Quirinal and professes to be greatly enamored of the sport. Since the queen began to ride the wheel she has improved wonderfully in health, having acquired a hearty appetite that she never had before and being enabled to perform her pressing social duties with comparative ease.

A Curious Coincidence.

Not so long since a stowaway was found dead under the main hatch of one of the National line of steamers. He had concealed himself before the steamer left Liverpool and died of suffocation. Curiously enough, in his pocket was found a novel entitled "Doomed on the Deep."—Chicago Times.

A Russian in Paris, who has made a business of training rats, has built for them a miniature railroad, equipped with a complete passenger train. The crew are rats, and the passengers are rats.

Beer placed in dishes near flowerpots will tempt all the snails in the vicinity, and the next morning they will be found lying alongside dead.

SMOKING IN CHURCH.

There Was a Time When It Was Practiced In the British Isles.

The practice of smoking in church was prevalent in many churches in this country in the last years of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century. Previous to the visit of James I to the University of Cambridge in 1615 the vice chancellor issued a notice to the students which enjoined that "noe graduate, scholler or student of this university presume to take tobacco in St. Marie's church upon payne of finall expellinge the universitie."

Sir Walter Scott, in his "Heart of Midlothian," refers to one Duncan of Knockdundar, an important personage, who smoked during the whole of the sermon, from an iron pipe, tobacco borrowed from other worshipers. We are told that "at the end of the discourse he knocked the ashes out of the pipe, replaced it in his sporran, rejoined in the prayer with decency and attention." The same practice existed in Hudson Bay territory and some other of the British possessions beyond the seas for some time after the erection of the first churches in those early settlements, there being a general recourse at the commencement of the sermon to the soothing weed, and not before the pipes were fairly under way was the officiating minister able to proceed with his discourse.

The custom of smoking during church service was not confined to the laity and minor clergy, for it is recorded that an archbishop of York was once reproved by the vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, for attempting to smoke in the church vestry. The Rev. John Disnez of Swinderly, in Lincolnshire, writing on the 13th of December, 1773, to James Grainger, says: "The affair happened in St Mary's church, Nottingham, when Archbishop Blackburn was there on a visitation. The archbishop had ordered some of the apparitors or other attendants to bring pipes and tobacco and some liquor into the vestry for his refreshment after the fatigue of confirmation. And this coming to Mr. Disnez's ears he forbade their being brought thither, and with a becoming spirit remonstrated with the archbishop upon the impropriety of his conduct, at the same time telling his grace that his vestry should not be converted into a smoking room."—Spare Moments.

One of the Meanest.

"Talk about your mean ones," said the man with a straw in his mouth. "We've got the meanest dern cuss in the state runnin the postoffice in our town."

"What's the likes of him?" inquired the man at the hay scales.

"Just dirt mean, specially when it comes to money matters. T'other day I took a bundle of newspapers down to mail, and not knowin how much the postage would be I was goin to git it weighed and direct it when I put on the stamps. He didn't charge me for weighin it and said it was 3 cents. I backed it and handed it in to him to drop it in the bag, but instid of that he dropped it on the scales.

"'This is 3 cents,' says he.

"'You told me it was only 2,' says I.

"'Well, that was before you wrote on it,' says he in the naggiest kind of a way. 'That there ink just raises it a notch.'"

"You didn't pay it, did you?" ventured the hay scales man.

"Course I did. He'd held it for postage if I hadn't and charged me storage besides. That's the kind of mean er he is," and the man with the straw in his mouth walked away.—Detroit Free Press.

Harmless Insincerity.

A certain distinguished queen's counsel met an equally distinguished authoress in the house of a lady friend. They had a pleasant talk, and the lady rose to leave first. Holding the door open for her, Q. C. said in taking leave: "Now, Mrs. ——, we won't let you go till you tell us when we are to have another book. How long are you going to make us wait?"

Down stairs went the authoress in the pleasant glow of being appreciated, for no one is so great as to be invulnerable to delicate flattery. But see the perfidy of Q. C. Carefully closing the door he returned to his hostess and said, "I am so pleased to have met Mrs. ——, but pray tell me the name of one of her books, for I never read a line she has written."

Nothing could be less sincere, yet every one should be grateful to one who so adroitly oiled the cogs of intercourse. He sacrificed his own hand to that of the other and won the game.—Nineteenth Century.

Antiquity of Engraving.

Gems were engraved at a very early period of the world's history. The very oldest specimen of this art in existence is believed to be a square signet of yellow jasper engraved in the year 1450 B. C., and now in the British museum. The engraving upon it is a fair picture of the horse of Amenophis II, and the characters underneath have been deciphered as being the names and titles of that monarch. The earliest instance of an engraved precious stone is the emerald ring of Polycrates, 740 B. C. The Bible tells us that the Judæan high priests wore breastplates with the names of the 12 tribes engraved upon them, but this notwithstanding there is no known Hebrew engraving older than the fifth century.—St. Louis Republic.

TAME CODFISH.

A Place In the Irish Channel Where They Come to Be Fed.

At Logan, near the mull of Galloway, there is a most interesting tidal fishpond. A rent in the cliffs facing the Irish channel admits the salt water through a narrow fissure protected by a grating into a circular rock basin some 30 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. The cliffs rise high all round. Stone steps descend on one side to a ledge leveled into a footpath at the water's edge. No sooner does the visitor's footfall resound on the stairs than the green water, hitherto motionless and apparently lifeless, becomes peopled with large brown fish rising from the depths, gliding and dashing about in a great state of excitement. These are cod, lithe and saithe, which, caught on lines in the sea, have been transferred to this pond to be fattened for the table. They are fed daily by the keeper, and experience has taught them to connect the sound of footsteps with their mealtime.

Formerly a clapper used to be rung to summon them, but this was no more than a trick of the stage. The footfall on the stone is quite enough to waken them to activity. Most of the cod, being deep water fish, become totally blind in captivity from excess of light, but they become so tame and accustomed to their keeper as not only to feed out of his hand, but some of them allow themselves to be lifted out of the water. One may witness the strange sight of a huge cod, more than an ell long, dandled on the knee like a baby, his mouth stuffed with mussels and limpets, after which he is returned to the water with a mighty splash. On the table these fish, thus tended and fed, prove much better than fish brought straight from the open sea.

The other instance concerned the hearing of fresh water fish and was not less suggestive to the angler. I was sitting painting by the side of a large loch one still day in October. The shallow water at the margin was full of small fry of some sort, probably young perch. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a shooting party made their appearance on a hillside distant about three-quarters of a mile. Their shots were infrequent. I could see the flash and smoke and several seconds later the sound of the discharge came through the quiet air. At each report the fry in the shallows darted off into the deep water, then drew gradually back toward the edge, to be started again to flight by the next shot. This occurred seven or eight times in the course of half an hour, and there could be no doubt whatever that, whether these fish heard the reports as clearly as I did or less clearly, they heard them so distinctly as to be alarmed.—National Magazine.

Wonderful Strength.

In the sixteenth century there lived a remarkably strong man, a major, named Barsabas. One day he took up an anvil weighing 500 pounds and hid it under his cloak. He could crush between his fingers the limbs of big animals. One day, seeing a crowd looking at an enormous dancing bear, he offered to wrestle with the animal. The major threw the bear down several times, and judging it unworthy of further struggle slew the animal with his fist and carried it away on his shoulders amid the cheers of the crowd.

Another day, seeing several officers of his regiment surrounded by an angry crowd, he ran to them, knocking people down right and left as a child does with a pack of cards. The crowd, exasperated, turned round on him, but seizing two of his assailants, one with each hand, he used them as clubs on the crowd, who, astonished at his extraordinary display of strength, quickly drew back. Once he squeezed to pulp the hand of a man who wanted to fight him.

Barsabas' sister was also remarkable for her strength. Some burglars entered a convent where she was. She threw one out of the window and killed two others with a pillar she tore down and used as a club.—Bow Bells.

The White Ash Tree.

Our native white ash is a hardy tree which grows rapidly to noble proportions. Its upright habit of growth and clean, abundant foliage favor it for street planting where no great breadth of shade is desired. It has a very cheerful look all through the season of foliage, although its aspect when leafless is rather stiff and formal. In most localities the white ash is a notably fine tree. For the dwellers upon a street who wish lines of trees a little off from the common sorts, the white ash will serve them well. It should be mentioned that the ash, grouped or lined with other trees, presents a most incongruous appearance. These trees should stand by themselves or have entire lines on both sides of a street or avenue.—Providence Journal.

Bygones.

A professor in a scientific school was questioning a student on some matters which had been gone over at the beginning of the term.

"I say, professor," said the student, "do you think that's hardly fair?"

"What do you mean?" asked the professor.

"Why, don't you think we ought to do as Shakespeare says and 'let bygones be bygones?'"—Youth's Companion.

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared by experienced pharmacists from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. The Combination, Proportion and Process are Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power Peculiar to Itself, not possessed by other medicines. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Boils, Pimples and all other affections caused by impure blood; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It is Not What we Say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that Tells the Story—Hood's Sarsaparilla

CURES

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild and effective.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead

"Anchor," "Eckstein," "Beymer-Bauman," "Armstrong & McKelvy," "Davis-Chambers," "Fahnestock," "Morley,"

* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.
Cincinnati Branch,
Seventh and Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati.

THE BUSINESS GIRL.

She Expresses Her Opinion of Men, Matrimony and Money.

The social philosopher had been petting her chin in an absurdly hayseedish manner, and as the thoughtful panorama was ominously regarded as a forerunner of a more or less prolonged lecture she didn't dare disappoint her admiring petticoated audience. So she said:

"It seems to me that the very moment that a young woman shows ability in any chosen profession about 500 ordinarily charming and lovely individuals rise up like solicitous hens over a weak legged chicken and implore her not to spoil her good work by tumbling into the matrimonial tank."

"Huh!" puffed the girl who always interrupts, "the motherly hens had better wait until she gets a good chance. Then they'd see how quickly 'Yes, sir, I'm yours,' could be said."

"What nonsense!" the social philosopher deigned to answer. "Every girl has opportunities to marry, but no girl in her right mind is going to blindfold herself to the dozens of things to be considered. There's the money question, for instance. That always comes first, for if you are a business woman, earning a fairly decent salary, it is absurd to marry a man who receives but little more. Diamond tastes and window glass purses make a mighty unsatisfactory combination, my dear. Besides perhaps you are fond of your work and dislike household managing, but if you go down to business every day people will look wise and say mean things, and you'll wish yourself unhooked from your matrimonial venture.

"Perfect men are so hard to find too! Now, what girl could endure a bald head or a red nose, even if it went with loads of wealth and bushels of love? Why, in less than six weeks she'd be making the poor man wear a frilled cap and a prepared chalk nose. A man's good looks go a long way with a girl, I'm ashamed to confess, and a jerky manner of talking, or a sissy walk, or a nervous movement of the hands will make a girl's teeth grind and her temper fray at the edges—that is, unless she's really and truly in love. Then he might be a tailor's dummy, noseless and cross eyed, bewhiskered and with rouged cheeks, and she'll still think him the loveliest thing on earth."—Chicago Record.

Mimicry of the Spider.

A southern man gives the following account of his discovery of a chameleon spider: "One afternoon, while tramping along a dusty road, I noticed in the bushes which grew along the side what appeared to be a singular looking white flower, with a blue center. Stopping to examine it, I found to my astonishment that it was not a flower at all, but a spider's web, and that the supposed light blue heart of the flower was the spider itself, lying in wait for its prey. The mottled brown legs of the spider were extended in such a way as to resemble the divisions between the petals of a flower.

"The web itself, very delicately woven into a rosette pattern, was white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing had the appearance of being suspended in the air upon a stem concealed beneath. Upon knocking the spider from his perch into the white gauze net which I carried my surprise was greatly increased upon seeing my captive instantly turn in color from blue to white. I shook the net, and again the spider changed color, this time its body becoming a dull greenish brown. As often as I would shake the net just so often would the spider change its color, and I kept it up until it had assumed about every hue of the rainbow."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lean Professional Men.

We would flatly deny the random statement of our contemporary that the average middle aged Englishman of the professional and business classes grows fatter, wheezier, more pompous and more uninteresting every year of his life. The house of commons is certainly not an assemblage of fat men; the bench and bar do not exhibit any exceptional symptoms of corpulence; the medical profession has few if any rivals of Daniel Lambert in their midst, and authors as a class usually resemble Cassius in having a lean and hungry look.—London Telegraph.

Giving Himself Away.

Mrs Lovesique (tenderly) — You never would marry again, would you, dearie, should your little wife die?

Mr. Lovesique (abstractedly)—Marry again! Great Scott! I should say not. A burned child dreads—(Recollecting himself). Pshaw, of course not. Why do you ask such silly questions?—Philadelphia Times.

A Misunderstanding.

Timmins—I called to see about a little poem I left here. "To Phyllis" was the title.

New Office Boy—Fillies? Two Fillies? I guess you want to see de horse editor.—Indianapolis Journal.

VOICES AND VISIONS.

In youth, beside the lonely sea,
Voices and visions came to me.

Titania and her furtive broods
Were my familiars in the woods.

From every flower that broke in flame,
Some half articulate whisper came.

In every wind I felt the stir
Of some celestial messenger.

Later, amid the city's din
And toil and wealth and want and sin,

They followed me from street to street,
The dreams that made my boyhood sweet.

As in the silence haunted glen,
So, 'mid the crowded ways of men,

Strange lights my errant fancy led;
Strange watchers stood beside my bed.

Ill fortune had no shafts for me
In this aerial company.

Now one by one the visions fly,
And one by one the voices die.

More distantly the accents ring,
More frequent the receding wing.

Full dark shall be the days in store,
When voice and vision come no more.
—T. B. Aldrich.

Wedding Fees.

Talking of weddings, Dr. Bolton says that the queer stories told about ministers' marriage fees are not at all exaggerated. He himself had been paid with half a bushel of beans, the fee of an unsophisticated farmer who probably thought that was all the service was worth. Sometimes the happy bridegroom takes the ceremony "on tick," as it were. "I'll come around and see you next week," he calls breezily over his shoulder as he departs. And the doctor strokes his white chin whisker thoughtfully and says, "That's the last of that fellow."

And he is right—almost every time. Occasionally, of course, the newly married man is so elated that he is generous to overflowing.

"How much is the charge, thin?" says Pat.

"Oh," says the preacher diffidently, "the law allows $1.50!"

"Och, thin, here's 50 cents—that'll make $2!" says Pat and goes off with his head in the air, leaving the preacher to meditate over a grimy half dollar and the folly of modesty.—Chicago Post.

This Selfish World.

George—No matter how things go, the poor always suffer.

Jack—Yes, the nabobs who own railroads think nothing of running over a poor man's horse.

"Yes, and the man who can afford to own a horse runs down a poor fellow on a bicycle."

"Just so. And the fellow on the bicycle runs down the poor chap who has to walk."

"That's it. And the man who walks stumbles against the cripple who goes on crutches."

"That's the way. And the cripple on crutches spends most of his time jamming his sticks down on other people's corns. It's really a selfish world."—Western Mail.

A Legend of Lace.

According to Melchior de Vogue, the legend of lace is as follows: A Venetian sailor gave his ladylove a frond of spreading seaweed to keep him in memory while at sea. But the girl found that the seaweed was rapidly drying up and disappearing. So she caught the fine branches and leaves of the plant with thread against a piece of linen, and working on, with her thoughts following her lover, invented lace.—Philadelphia Times.

Respected the Law.

Whether an epithet is libelous or not is determined by the law alone. There is a pleasant story of an English gentleman rushing into his friend's chambers in Lincoln's Inn and exclaiming, "Quick! quick! that scoundrel Jones is in Chancery lane, and I want a list of all the abusive names I can call him without risk of prosecution."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Distinction.

"Look here, Simpkins," said the city editor sternly as the new reporter stood quaking at his desk, "what kind of a break is this anyway? In writing up this story about the fellow that cut his throat with the bottom of a broken bottle you say, 'The man was found lying on the sidewalk writhing in agony.'"

"Yes, sir, he was."

"Now, that's just like a fresh reporter. You haven't been in the business but a week, and you want to destroy all the traditions of the profession. I want you to understand that you can't kick over the old landmarks in this office."

"Why, I'm sure, sir," stammered the amazed reporter, "I didn't intend to do anything of that kind. That would be very presumptuous."

"Is it possible that you don't know any better? Then let me give you a pointer or two. When a person takes 'rough on rats,' carbolic acid or arsenic, or if this man had pounded up the glass and swallowed it—in such cases (and I want you to remember it) the person always 'writhes in agony.' But if a person shoots himself or cuts his throat he invariably 'welters in his blood.' Now don't you forget that."—San Francisco Post.

Stringing Narwhals.

With narwhals "stringing" is a most favorite trick and tried by the harpooners when at all possible. It is intended that the harpoon should pass clean through the first, skip over the surface of the water and so into the second. It is necessary that the boat should be much nearer than in the case of harpooning one, and a considerable distance between the animals may be allowed, provided always that the line is a direct one.

This, then, is what we are about to attempt.

We have been paddling with breathless care, and scarce 20 yards now separate us. Davidson sights steadily, and suddenly there is a loud report, causing a piece of loose snow to break off from the floe and tumble into the sea. At the same moment two unicorns spring into the air and fall back with a single splash.

The stringing is a success. Up goes a ringing cheer that skips over the sea and flings itself from point to point of the ice floe in waves of sound. Away flies the line over the bow, but the next minute the strain ceases, and they come to the surface dead.—All the Year Round.

A Sparrow Chorister.

The Free Parish church congregation had rather an amusing experience one Sunday. A little sparrow, evidently tired of the warring of the elements outside the kirk, thought it would pay a visit inside and did so, not by the orthodox manner, coming through the door and leaving a donation in the plate, but through the window, thereby dodging the elders' eagle eyes. Just as it arrived and had started a cheery chirruping the choir rose up and burst into the well known hymn, "Return, O Wanderer, to Thy Home." The visitor, however, did not take the hint, but remained to the end of the service and assisted the choir at intervals.—Rothesay (Scotland) Chronicle.

Cut Flowers In Japan.

There are great differences in appliances and taste between our own street dealers in cut flowers and those of sunny Japan. The light framework of bamboo, with its short lengths of bamboo cut at a node, so as to retain water wherewith to preserve the freshness of the blossoms, grasses, iris stems and leaves, and the basketlike arrangement of the bottom tier, is as unlike a coster's barrow or the flower girl's flat basket as it is possible to find. Apart from the neatness of the whole as a street picture, compare the greater security enjoyed by the flowers, carried as the contrivance is by means of a pole resting on the shoulder of the man, to that of being rattled over the stones in a donkey cart to the detriment of everything carried.—Gardeners' Chronicle.

After THREE MONTHS of Daily Wear

This Collar

Is Still in Good Condition.

That's because it's the "CELLULOID" Collar. Its original cost was 25 cts. and it cost the wearer nothing afterwards to keep it clean. When soiled, simply wipe off with sponge or wet cloth.

These collars and cuffs are *waterproof*, and are the only waterproof goods made with an interlining of linen; therefore the only ones that can last and give absolute satisfaction. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Refuse anything that is not so marked, and if your dealer has not got the right kind send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you a sample postpaid. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give size, and state whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies, such as

SCROFULA, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM

and other troublesome diseases. To cure these is required a safe and reliable remedy free from any harmful ingredients, and purely vegetable. Such is S.S.S. It removes all impurities from the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been

Cured by S. S. S.

Send for our Treatise mailed free to any address
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LEGAL NOTICE.

On Saturday, February 23d, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon at the banking room of The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, the Board of Directors of said bank will offer for sale to the highest cash bidder the following shares of the capital stock to The First National Bank of Lima, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each:

20 shares standing in the name of Frank Ewing.

100 shares standing in the name of Walter Zinn.

7 shares standing in the name of Mrs. L Reichelderfer.

5 shares standing in the name of A. C. Reichelderfer.

15 shares standing in the name of J M. Coe.

Total, 147 shares.

Said sale is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 5205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, for the purpose of paying an assessment of One Hundred per cent. levied upon said stock on October 4th, 1894, by the Board of Directors of said bank, acting under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

S. S. WHEELER,
President.

Lima, Ohio, Jan. 23d 1895. td

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Branson Holton, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Branson Holton, late of Allen county, deceased. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

Dated this 16th day of January, A. D. 1895.

SAMUEL H. VIOLET,
W. H. Leete, Attorney. Administrator.

GOLD EAGLE

Lager Beer

The Celebrated John Hauk and Gerke Beer always on hand in kegs and bottles. Family Beer a specialty. Also a full line of Greenaway's Pale Ale, Porter and Stout, delivered to all parts of the city.

C. GEIGER,
Telephone 147. : 532 North Wes

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8253.

A. D. Welty, Plaintiff,
vs.
Julia A. Stout et al, Defendants. } Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, A. D 1895

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the City of Lima, Allen County, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

The *undivided half* of the following described premises.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Moses Smith's land in the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), township three (3), south of range seven (7) east; thence running southeast along the south line of the Bellefontaine road one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence southwest parallel with the west line of Moses Smith's land two hundred (200) feet to a stone; thence northwest parallel with the Bellefontaine road one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence northeast along the said west line two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed by Milton and Elizabeth Craig to Malintha Marks on Feb'y 19, 1885.

Appraised at $600 00.

Also, inlot number two thousand six hundred and eighty-five (2685) in Smith heirs addition to the city of Lima, Allen county Ohio.

Appraised at $90 00

Excepting therefrom the mill furnishing fixtures and the oil well fixtures and all rights therein save the royalty interest of Julia A. Stout and J. O. Stout.

Terms of sale:—Cash.

AARON FISHER Sheriff,
Allen county, Ohio.

Motter & Mackenzie, plaintiff's attorneys
Lima, Ohio, January 11th, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8136.

Ex. Doc. 7. Page 105.

Merideth Simmons, Plaintiff,
vs.
Elizabeth Bond, et al., Defendants } Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, A D. 1895,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on west Spring street, in the City of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Inlot number fifteen hundred and twenty-seven (1527), in Lamison's addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $2500 00.

Terms of sale:—Cash.

AARON FISHER,
Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, January 23rd 1895
D. C. Henderson, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 7683.

The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff,
vs.
Kate A. Baker, et al., Defendant. } Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, A. D., 1895,

Between the hours of 1 o clock and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in Allen county, State of Ohio and described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one half-half (½) of the following tracts: The west half of the northwest quarter of section five (5). The east half of the northwest quarter of section (5) aforesaid excepting from the last described tract thirty-six (36) acres off the west side thereof, all in township four (4) south range seven (7) east in Allen county, Ohio.

The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section five (5) township four (4) south range seven (7) east in Allen county, Ohio.

Appraised at $6200 00.

Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff,
Allen county, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio January 29th, 1895
Motter & Mackenzie, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8108.

Gaar Scott & Co., Plaintiff,
vs.
Taylor Smith, et al., Def'd't. } Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, A. D. 1895,

at 2 o'clock p. m., on the farm known as the Smith farm about 4½ miles west of Lima on the Elida road; the following described goods and chattels, to-wit:

One (1) ten (10) horse power traction J. Q C. engine number 2115 with governors, wagon and the usual appurtenances.

Terms of sale cash.

AARON FISHER,
Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, Feb. 1st, 1895.
Ridenour & Halfhill, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Robert Lewis, Plaintiff,
vs.
Aultman Miller & Company,
Defendant. } Before J. D. Douglass, Justice of the Peace in and for Ottawa township, Allen Co. Ohio.

The defendant herein will take notice that no execution having issued upon the above judgment for the period of five (5) years, the plaintiff made a motion for an order to be granted that the above judgment be revived for the amount due thereon, being, as claimed, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300), with interest from August 20th, 1889.

Therefore, it is ordered that said Aultman Miller & Co. show cause at the office of said Justice on the twenty-third (23) day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said motion should not be granted. To which time the hearing is adjourned.

1 11 6w JAMES O. OHLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

C. Kendrick, South Oil City, Pa., writes:

a gentleman friend of mine, living in Buffalo, N. Y., sent me to-day a small circular of your Japanese Pile Cure. He having suffered with the Piles for thirty-one years; tried everything he heard of and got no better until he tried one box of your Japanese Pile Cure. He got relief instantaneously, four boxes curing him. Please send me a package at once and oblige.

We sell the Japanese Pile Cure at $1.00 per box, 6 for $5.00, by mail, with written guarantee to refund the money if not cured. Sample free.

Japanese Pile Ointment, large box 50 cts.

Itching, burning, scaly and crusty scalps of infants cleansed and healed, and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap.

H. F. Vortkamp, 140 North Main street, and Harold Cunningham, Badeau block, Lima.

ERIE LINES.

Chicago & Erie Railroad.

Time card in effect November 25th, '95.

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

	TRAINS WEST.	Depart
No. 5	Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago	1:15 p. m
" 3	Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago	12 08 a. m
" 1	Express, daily, except Sunday for Chicago	9:10 a. m.
" 31	local daily, except Sunday	7 00 a. m.
	TRAINS EAST.	
No. 6,	Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston	9:15 p. m
" 8,	Express daily except Sunday for Marion & Columbus	3:30 p. m
" 12,	Express daily, for New York	2:45 a. m
" 38,	local daily, except Sunday	7:30 a. m

Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at all stations on C. & E. division.

Train No. 12 carries through sleeping cars to Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, Waverly, Portsmouth, Ironton and Kenova, via Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, and Norfolk & Western lines.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK C. McCOY, Agent.
W. G. McEDWARD, Traf. Pass. Agt.,
Huntington, Ind.

10 Cent
LEMON.
15 Cent
VANILL
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Flavo
SOUDER
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Indigestion.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

...F'S SALE.
No. 5253.
...efendants, Allen Common Pleas
...r of sale, issued from ...Pleas of Allen county, ...ad, I will offer for sale ...Court House in Lima,
...ARY 18th, A. D. 1895
...one o'clock and four ...owing described lands ...ate in the city of Lima, ...and described as follows:
...of the following de...
...northwest corner of ...the south half of the ...ection thirty-one (31), ...th of range seven (7) ...southeast along the ...ellefontaine road one ...stake; thence south... ...o west line of Moses ...ndred (200) feet to a ...t parallel with the ...a hundred (100) feet to a ...t along the said west ...feet to the place of be... ...same premises con... ...Elizabeth Craig to Ma... 19, 1886.
...wo thousand six hun... ...in smith heirs ad... ...Lima, Allen county
...the mill furnishing ...well fixtures and all ...e royalty interest of ...Stout.
...ON FISHER Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio. ...plaintiff's attorneys ...11th, 1895.
...F'S SALE.
...o. 5138. Page 104.
...laintiff, Allen Common ...Defendants. Pleas.
...of sale, issued from the ...s of Allen County, Ohio, ...will offer for sale at the ...House in Lima, Allen
...CH 16th, A. D. 1895,
...one o'clock and four ...owing described lands ...ate on west Spring ...Lima, Allen County, ...described as follows,
...hundred and twenty... ...'s addition to the city
...AARON FISHER, ...Allen County, Ohio. ...plaintiff's Attorney.
..."S SALE.
...No. 5863.
...nk of Lima, Allen Common ...Defendant. Pleas.
...of sale, issued from ...Pleas of Allen County, ...I will offer for sale ...court house in Lima,
...CH 9th, A. D. 1895,
...o'clock and 4 o'clock ...scribed lands and ten ...len county, State of ...follows to-wit:
...AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio. ...Plaintiff's Attorneys.
...F'S SALE.
...o. 5108. ...laintiff, Allen Common ...Defend't. Pleas.
...n order of sale ...of Common Pleas of ...nd to me directed I
...ARY 15, A. D. 1895,
...farm known as the ...lin west of Lima on ...owing described goods
...power traction J. Q. C. ...governor, wagon and
...AARON FISHER, Allen County, Ohio. ...Plaintiff's Attorneys.
...ICE.
...Before J. D. Doug... ...lass, Justice of the ...Peace in and for ...Ottawa township, Allen Co. Ohio.
...will take notice that ...ned upon the above ...of five (5) years, the ...n for an order to be ...judgment be revived ...To which time
...JAMES O. OHLER, ...rney for Plaintiff.
...APANESE
...ILE
...URE
...LINES.
...icago & Erie Railroad.
...A, OHIO.
...Mc'OY, Agent. ...Huntington, Ind.

Celery for Rheumatism.

It is said that no class of people suffer more with rheumatism than farmers, and yet the remedy for this dread disease is, or should be right at hand. If celery were eaten more freely, sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few. It is a mistaken idea that cold and damp produce the disease; they simply develop it. When celery is eaten largely, an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. It should not only be eaten raw, but cooked. Cut it into small pieces and boil till soft in as little water as possible. Add to this a little rich milk, thicken slightly with flour, and season with butter, pepper and salt. The tender leaves and small ends of the stalk, which are usually thrown away, should be used for soups; cut fine and use for vegetab'e soup, or dry the large leaves, crumble them to powder and use for seasoning other soups. And no part of the celery need be wasted.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

LETTER LIST.

Albertson, Lizzie	Flesh, D. C
Adair, R. D	Fox, J.
Bell, Burnett & Morris, atty's at law.	Moore, Harriet
	Mullen, Harry
	Oveton, Bert
Bailey, J. H.	Palucci, Frank (2)
Bennett, C.	Purcell, Thomas
Bowers, L. D.	Stapleton, Samuel
Carroll, Ella	Steiger, Mary
Davis, H. K	Thomas, Rolph
Epler, John W.	Tangle, M.
Ellis, John	Thomas, Susie

Feb. 11, 1895.

W. R. MEHAFFEY, P. M.

The Original Chinese.

Before the discovery of iron, and not less than 8,000 years ago, the territory of what is now China, Corea, and Japan was occupied by a brown race, either Malayan or Malay-negroid in character. This is pointed out by tradition, by ethnology, anthropology and archaeology. The brown people bore the same relation to eastern Asia as did the Iberians and Lapps to prehistoric Europe. While of a low grade intellectually, they had mastered nearly all of the primitive arts. They had domesticated the buffalo, dog, cat, monkey, and the barnyard fowls. It may be questioned if they had tamed the horse or cow. They lived in huts, tilled the soil and understood pottery.

S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe caugh which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benifit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief, I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life." 50c. H. F. Vortkamp, 140 north Main street.

Funeral of Mr. Gibbs.

The funeral services of Wm. Gibbs, who died Thursday night from paralysis of the heart, were conducted by Rev. J. H. Hunton from St. Paul's Lutheran church, on Tanner street, at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning, and were largely attended. The remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

YOU should know that Foley's Honey and Tar is absolutely the best remedy for all diseases of the throat, chest or lungs. Dealers are authorized to guarantee it to give satisfaction in all cases. H. F. Vortkamp, 140 north Main street

A Pretty Ornament.

Grass has a beautiful effect when growing from pine cones, and requires no other attention than a slight watering night and morning. The cones may be set in sand, soil, or moss, as convenience or taste may dictate. While they are yet dry and open, sprinkle in as much soil as their scales will retain: next sprinkle in fine grass seed, and finally sprinkle water over the whole.

Hard Work.

"So you have a government clerk ship, have you?"

"Yes."

"Don't have to do any work, I suppose?"

"I don't, eh! I have to get my pay warrant every month and get it cashed."—Truth.

Yes, 'Tis So,

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhœa Cure gives quick and positive relief in all bowel complaints. H. F. Vortkamp, 140 north Main street.

Waves on the Island of Borneo.

"The northern half of the island of Borneo is the queerest and most unsatisfactory place to live that one can imagine," said Burton Emhoff. "It is a land of constantly recurring phenomena, where cyclones are frequent and deluges of water very common. The vegetation in that half is very fine, but in all probability the wildest and most tangled on earth—not even excepting that of Africa. The cause of all the trouble is the shallow condition of the sea north of it, great shoals of sand existing a few miles out which extend along its entire northern length. These shoals are covered by a depth of water not over five feet deep. The constant recurring winds that blow in that climate change to hurricanes and sweep the smaller islands of all visible life. When such a storm strikes the sand shoals north of Borneo, it sweeps up the shallow salt water into its course and drenches the island with it.

"Often it gathers up sand, great masses of it, from the clear swept shoal and whirls it for miles high over the island, carrying it into the inland and scattering it everywhere. The work of these storms does not always end with that. Entire shoals of fish, of all sizes, have been swept up time and again by the fierce winds with the water and sand and scattered about Borneo. In some places the ground would be literally covered with fish, enough to supply a heavy population for weeks. But such luck is no reparation for the evil the winds do, and consequently the northern half will never be inhabited by those who value their lives."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Obedience In Turkey.

It may be said of the Turks what Virgil said of the Romans, "Their art is to command." Every law, every custom and even the manner of life among the Turks resembles that of soldiers living in a great camp. Their education teaches a ready and quick obedience to properly constituted authority.

So deeply is this martial authority ingrafted during their whole lives into the minds of the Turks that their extreme docility and attention to orders, even under the most trying circumstances, are a matter of wonder to all foreigners who have mixed among them.

The genius of the Turkish government has never tolerated any of those constitutional restraints which in other countries have been framed in order to check the arbitrary exercise of sovereign authority. There is no such distinction as hereditary rank, and to be employed in the service of the sultan is the only title to superiority.

The sons or relations of the highest dignitary in Turkey have no more consideration or title to respect than if their family had never emerged from obscurity.—"Armenians, Koords and Turks."

Guiana Indian Customs.

About nine miles above Akyma is a large village of aboriginal Macusi Indians. They are said to be peaceable savages, who build little grass huts and go about in puris naturalibus. Among their singular customs is that of bandaging the legs just below the knee and around the ankle, so as to produce an abnormally large calf, beginning the practice in infancy, as the Flathead Indians do with their heads and the Chinese with their feet.

Dame Fashion dictates strange things, even in these remote parts. Their neighbors, the Caribs, follow her decrees by making a pincushion of the lower lip by sticking into it several long, slender pins of bone or steel, resembling knitting needles, or sharp thorns where pins are unobtainable, which they remove for the exigencies of eating and kissing and afterward return to the same place.—Philadelphia Record.

Reasons For His Day Off.

Mr. Howell (of the firm of Gettup & Howell)—Is there any good reason, Mr. Addemup, why you should want to take the day off?

Bookkeeper—Why, yes, sir. I think there is. My youngest boy fell and broke his leg this morning; the house next door was on fire when I left home; my daughter is to be married at noon; it's George Washington's birthday, and I'm sick.—Chicago Tribune.

The Watermelon.

The true southern watermelon is a boon apart and not to be mentioned with commoner things. It is chief of this world's luxuries, king by the grace of God over all the fruits of the earth. When one has tasted it, he knows what the angels eat. It was not a southern watermelon that Eve took. We know it because she repented.—Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar (Mark Twain in Century).

A writer in the Tampa Times says that it has been shown by careful surveys that in Florida there are 4,000,000 acres of the richest land in the world, capable of producing from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of sugar per acre, and that the whole body of this land can be brought under cultivation for $20,000,000.

Shooting Lions In the Atlas Mountains.

Among the Arabs of the Atlas mountains, where the lion is hunted with success, the hunter studies his beast before engaging in battle. If he is very fat, there is little danger in pot shots. If he is lean and spry, the Arab will maneuver for a coign of vantage from which he can pour in three or four shots before coming to close quarters. If he is so emaciated that you can count his ribs, the rule is to shoot boldly; the brute cannot retaliate.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The United States supreme court has decided that when a cable company has wires and poles in the streets of a city the city can tax those wires and poles for municipal purposes.

SNAKES IN CAPTIVITY.

How the Reptiles Are Caught, Tamed and Cared For In Circuses and Museums.

Nearly all the snakes you see in museums and circus exhibitions were sent to this country from Africa or South America. The boa constrictor comes from Africa and some very large specimens from Brazil. It is seldom that we can secure an anaconda.

In both Africa and South America the snakes are captured by the natives, who very often, however, are afraid of them, and do not undertake to secure them unless they are accompanied by an American or European who will take the lead in the expedition.

In Brazil the large snakes are sometimes captured with nets, which are thrown over them. The smaller ones are caught with a big stick, shaped at one end like a two pronged pitchfork. The man approaches the snake after the animal has partaken of a good meal and when he feels heavy and sleepy. The fork is placed over the snake's head, and he is thus pinned to the ground. Then he coils himself around the stick, and in that manner is carried away and put in a strong box, ready to be shipped to some foreign country. Even large snakes are often captured in this way.

Boa constrictors are obtained in the forests near the Amazon and Platte rivers. They are sometimes 20 feet in length and weigh from 50 to 100 pounds. Tree boas are captured from 12 to 14 feet long, but the majority of them are 7 or 8 feet long. The Indians of Brazil capture this variety of snake while they are engaged in their vocation of gathering rubber. They put the rubber and a lot of snakes in canoes, take them about 4,000 miles up the Amazon river, where they sell them to the traders, who in turn ship them in steamers which take the raw rubber to the coast.

Anacondas also come from Brazil. They are highly prized because they are so handsomely marked, but the specimens we are able to get here are smaller than the boas.

Snakes will not eat dead food. We feed them on birds, chickens, pigeons and rabbits and white mice. But the large snakes will not be content with a meal of mice. The bait is entirely too small for them, and the little creatures could run around their cage without being harmed. Large snakes demand a chicken, a rabbit or a large rat, and they take particular delight in killing the food they are to eat. They do not eat so much in captivity and consequently are not so long lived. Some of them will not live over a year, while a snake who is a good feeder will live 10 or 12 years.

This question of food would be a very expensive item in keeping a snake if it were not for the fact that he only eats once a month, and sometimes not that often. It is rare to find one that will eat oftener than once a week. Snakes are very quiet and docile after they have been fed. The fat in a snake is in layers, and is found in greater quantities than in any other animal I know of. One reason, I suppose, why they can go without eating for such long periods is because they can live off their own fat. Some say that snake oil or fat is a cure for rheumatism. I knew many people who have faith in this remedy, but I do not believe in its efficacy myself, and I cannot say that I have ever heard of a cure by its use.—Washington News.

After the Wedding Was Over.

I could not help overhearing them, because I was walking behind the interesting young couple as they came down the gangplank. He said:

"Odd, isn't it, my dear, that we should have seen Jack and Fanny off when they sailed before? You can't forget it. You came in town for the day. Don't you remember? And after the ship sailed we went to Delmonico's for luncheon."

"Why, so we did, Bob," said the young wife, and then with apparent innocence added, "That was before we were married."

She seemed to be quite innocent of sarcasm, and so was Bob. Evidently the little "luncheon at Delmonico's" was a delightful reminiscence of courtship. Why do not more husbands still play the role of lover?—New York Press.

Lincoln's Irishman.

Abraham Lincoln once remarked of the people who wanted emancipation, but who did not like to be called Abolitionists, that they reminded him of the Irishman who had signed a pledge and did not like to break it, yet who sadly wanted a "drink." So, going to an apothecary, he asked for a glass of soda water, adding, "An, docther, dear, if yees could put a little whisky into it unbeknownst to me, I'd be much obliged to yees."—"Memoirs," Charles Godfrey Leland

Georgia Counties.

Nine counties of Georgia were given the names of distinguished South Carolinians. They are Brooks, after Preston S. Brooks; Calhoun, after John C. Calhoun; Jasper, after Sergeant William Jasper; Laurens, after Colonel John Laurens; Lowndes, after William Lowndes; McDuffie, after George McDuffie; Marion, after General Francis Marion; Pickens, after General Andrew Pickens; Sumter, after General Thomas Sumter.—Journal of Education.

It is only lately it has been borne in on our minds here in America that anybody was needed at all to plan a building of any kind. Even now the perfect structure, whether hotel, public building or private house, is far from being realized.

Tobacco Blossoms.

Botanist—This, Miss Little, is the tobacco plant.

Miss Little—How interesting! And when does it begin to bear cigarettes?—Paris Figaro.

THE TYPEWRITER'S WORK.

Your Wife May Think She Is Only Ornamental, but She Is Not.

Few people imagine the amount of labor involved in a day's typewriting or realize the distance the hand travels in that length of time.

The highest rate of speed ever attained is 200 words a minute. This is supposed to be the result of the most rapid movements the human hands are capable of. The person making this record maintained this speed for only four consecutive minutes and has never been able to exceed that limit.

Assuming the words averaged six letters apiece, 1,200 letters a minute were written.

It is estimated that to make each letter the fingers are raised to a height of two inches from the keyboard. Two inches added for the descending movement make the fingers travel four inches before each letter is struck. So this expert's hand in writing these 200 words traveled 4,800 inches, 400 feet during the minute in which she wrote the 200 words.

But this is unusual, of course. Very rapid writing is a speed of 75 words a minute, and this rate is too fast for comfort. Practical work is 10 pages of legal paper an hour. Each page contains 300 words.

Six hours' steady writing can be regarded as an entire day's work. This is a speed of 50 words a minute, and the practical worker writes during the day 60 pages—18,000 words, or 108,000 letters.

If her fingers travel four inches to make each letter, during the day they travel 432,000 inches.

This provides for the perpendicular movement only, and it is fair to increase this distance by one-third to estimate the distance the hands travel over the keyboard in a horizontal direction.

The total sum in inches is 576,000. This is equivalent to 48,000 feet, or a little over nine miles a day.

In a week the hands can cover 54 miles; in a year's steady application to business over 2,800 miles.—Bookkeeper.

And She Never Sent Them to School.

They say that the school attendance officer in a thriving provincial town, which shall be nameless, was recently the victim of a practical joke.

He received an anonymous letter informing him that at a certain house were "two kids" who were not attending school. He at once started for the house indicated, and in reply to his official knock came the good woman of the house.

"You have two children who do not go to school," said the officer.

"Children?" said the woman. "We've no children."

"Oh, yes, you have!" said the officer.

The woman stepped back and called her husband:

"Here, John, here's a man says we have some children and they don't go to school."

John came forward.

"You are mistaken, sir," said he.

"But read this," persisted the officer.

The man read, at first with a puzzled expression, and then a light broke over his face.

"Yes," he said at last, "I suppose I must admit. My kids don't attend school, certainly, because I really don't like to send them."

"It doesn't matter what you like. They will have to go," said the officer. "Let me see them!"

The man meekly led the way to an outhouse, where, calmly reposing by the side of an old nannygoat, were the two veritable "kids."—London Tit-Bits.

A Hero.

"Last summer a man in my employ exhibited an act of presence of mind and self control that might well be compared to the deeds of daring on the field of battle," remarked John L. Nevins, a New York contractor. "Two workmen were engaged in repairing the lightning rod of the steeple of a church. To accomplish this somewhat difficult and dangerous task it had become necessary for one of the workmen to stand on the shoulders of his companion. While in this position a sudden gust of wind caused him to spill a quantity of molten lead, which fell on the hand and arm of his friend. Notwithstanding the sudden and intense pain, the brave man never flinched and had the courage to remain motionless while the lead burned its way into his flesh. He knew that a movement of his was liable to precipitate his companion from the dizzy height into the street below, and he endured the pain rather than risk the life of his fellow worker."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Government Time Signals.

As the government's time signals are not generally understood, it may be said that the United States time ball is dropped from the top of a flagstaff on the dome of the Masonic temple as follows: The time ball is hoisted to the top of the staff, 350 feet above the level of the lake, five minutes before noon, central standard time, every day (Sunday excepted), remains mast headed five minutes and is dropped by electricity exactly at the instant of noon. Should any accident occur by which the time ball is dropped before the exact instant of noon, it will be hoisted again immediately and left up until five minutes after noon and then be slowly lowered, instead of being dropped. Similarly, should the time ball fail to drop exactly at the proper instant, it will be kept up until five minutes after noon and then slowly lowered.—Chicago Tribune.

An Unpremeditated Joke.

Among the sanitary regulations drawn up by the school board at The Hague is the following: "Thoroughly clean the shell of each ear and the outer earduct as far as you can look down into it." This is likely to cause a good deal of useless twisting and turning of people's heads.—Giessener Anzeiger.

On one occasion a well to do cobbler, who in the course of his long wedded life had buried three wives, above whose graves he had erected a handsome headstone, on resolving not to marry a fourth, instructed the sculptor to engrave under the name of the third the brief but appropriate inscription, "A Shoemaker's Last."

For many years after his death Victor Hugo's house in Paris was kept just as it was when he lived in it, and visitors could go through it, even visiting the bedroom where he died and the den in which he wrote some of his wonderful books.

FREE CURE. Kidney BLADDER DISEASES, AND RHEUMATISM. ALKAVIS is a Positive Cure for Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. It is from the new Polynesian shrub, KAVA-KAVA (botanical name: *Piper Methysticum*) described in *New York World*, Feb. 8, 1893, and *Medical Gazette*, of Dec., 1892. Endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Liver Disease, Female Complaints, pain in back, etc. *Sold at Two Dollars a Bottle.* Descriptive book sent free to all. We know that ALKAVIS is a Positive Cure for these diseases, and to prove to you its Wonderful Effects, and for the sake of introduction, we will send you enough for one week's use, by mail, prepaid, FREE, if you are a Sufferer. It is an unfailing cure. A trial costs you nothing. Address, THE CHURCH KIDNEY CURE CO., 120 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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THE UNION JACK.

Origin and Uses of the National Ensign of Great Britain.

Next to our own flag that of Great Britain interests us most. It is called the "union" flag, because it is three flags in one. The flag of England is a red cross on a white field; that of Scotland a white St. Andrew's cross on a blue field. These flags were combined when England and Scotland united in 1603, and on the union with Ireland the Irish flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white field, was added. The union of the three countries is thus indicated on the "union." The St. George's cross of England remains as before and is the central feature of the flag, dividing it into four quarters, occupied by the St. Andrew's crosses, the white of Scotland and the red of Ireland, which are placed side by side.

Aboard a British warship the "union" is hoisted only when the queen or admiral is aboard. English ships sail under the British ensign, of which there are three kinds—white, blue and red—each with the union in a square in the upper part of the hoist—that portion of the flag along the staff. The navy and, by special commission, the Royal Yacht club, sail under the white ensign, which has besides the union the red cross of St. George over the whole.

The blue ensign is a privilege allowed to those merchant ships which are officered by members of the naval reserve and one third of whose crews belong to the reserve. It is also flown by a few yacht clubs. The red is the merchantman's ensign.

Until 1861 the British naval fleet was divided into three squadrons, each in command of an admiral, who was known by the color of his flag as the "admiral of the blue," the "admiral of the red" and the "admiral of the white." The distinction was abolished, because it was found puzzling in action and was often eliminated. Trafalgar, for instance, was fought under the white ensign. The French and Spanish ships went into action without setting their colors, but were later obliged to hoist them so as to be able to strike them.—Outlook.

Two and Three Letter Names of God.

There are 13 known languages and dialects in which the name of the Deity is expressed in two letters—viz:

Hebrew, Al, Simonian, El; Chinese, Fo; Hindoo-Syr, Ie; Babylonian, Il; Sanskrit, Ja; Egyptian, Ju; Tamil, Ko; Yocatane e, Ku; Hindoo, Om; Far East Hebrew, On, Egyptian, Ra; Chaldean, Ur.

The three lettered name is found in 21 languages and provincial dialects—viz:

East Indian, Aou, Hindoo, Aum; Chaldean, Bil; Sclavonic, Bog (a contraction of "Bish Bog," meaning winter); Roman, Dea; Grecian, Deo, Essequibo, Dia; Hindoo, Div; Chaldean, Enn; English, God; Swedish and Danish, Gud; Persian, Hom, Hindoo, Hua; Phoenician Babylonian, Iau; Sanskrit. Jah; Phoenician, Jao; Druidish-Irish, Joh; Egyptian, Kne; Irish-Celtic, Onih; Egyptian, Pan and Latin, Sol.

Taken all together, there are 178 languages and dialects in which, as a figure of speech, God is expressed in words, but in none of them is the word of overgrown proportions, the longest being "Joabuhen," a word which expressed the Deity idea according to a certain sect of Irish Druids, known as "Mistletoe eaters"—St. Louis Republic.

Wedding Fees.

The Trenton True American has been talking with some New Jersey dominies about wedding fees. One received for such a service in a monogrammed envelope a bridge toll ticket of the value of 2 cents. Another got something neatly wrapped in paper. He took it to a grocer, told him that it was a wedding fee, that he had not opened it and did not know what it was, but he would give it to him, "sight unseen," for a watermelon. The grocer agreed, the dominie seized his melon, and the grocer found in the paper a silver 3 cent piece.

One bridegroom, as he passed out with his bride, threw into the workbasket an old pair of gloves, saying to the minister's wife that she might have them. The minister's wife looked at them with scorn and contempt. A few days later, however, wishing to do some gardening, she thought the despised old gloves might be useful after all. She attempted to put them on and found a difficulty. In every one of the fingers there was a $5 bill.

Sisterly Sarcasm.

"Have you a sistah?" said Willie Wishington.

"No," replied his friend.

"Then you cannot realize what it is to be so humiliated. I was telling my sistah last night about a young woman I sometimes call upon. I remarked that she made me feel like a fool."

"And what did your sister say?"

"She said that I was too self conscious."—Washington Star.

HONORED BY A NATION.

Mme. Bogelot Receives the Ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

The French government, by awarding the ribbon of the Legion of Honor to Mme. Bogelot, has turned a brilliant light on a personality whose career has hitherto lain somewhat in the shade. Leaving to others the care of vindicating the feminine cause in public meetings and in the press, Mme. Bogelot has devoted her life to the redemption of female criminals. Her name is intimately connected with that highly philanthropic work, the "Œuvre de Liberees de St. Lazare," of which she is now directress, and it is mainly due to the fact that she personally represented the society at the woman's congress at Chicago that she owes this public recognition of her worth—an honor seldom vouchsafed to women, however well merited. To be thus singled out from among others of her sex must certainly be extremely gratifying, but it is pleasing to find that Mme. Bogelot takes her honors very meekly. The predominating characteristics of the new chevaliere are meekness and cheerfulness, combined with excellent business capacities and a boundless compassion for human errors and misfortunes of every shape.

She is an admirable specimen of that class of Frenchwomen about whom the fashionable society of Paris knows little.

"The world and I are strangers. I never go out, never pay visits," Mme. Bogelot explained in a recent interview. "I rise early, the morning is spent at home dictating letters to my private secretary. During the afternoon hours I am generally to be found at the offices of the Œuvre des Liberees de St. Lazare. At 6 o'clock I return to dine with my husband and son, and I am seldom out of bed after 8."

This is the simple epitome of Mme. Bogelot's self sacrificing existence. In her home surroundings there are abundant evidences that the humanitarian labors of this excellent woman are not allowed to interfere with the comfort of her husband. There is no disorder in her household. You feel that everything moves on oiled wheels. A roomy flat in a large house situated in a small street turning out of the busy Rue de Rivoli is her abode, solidly but simply furnished, a single, middle aged servant composing the entire staff. It is pleasant to note that between husband and wife there is complete harmony of ideas and interests, M. Bogelot, who is a member of the bar, affording his wife aid and advice on all legal matters connected with her work.

Few women leading more or less of a public life manage to steer clear of the quicksands of sectarianism. That Mme. Bogelot has been able to do so is due partly to a well balanced mind and amiable temper, partly to the manifold occupations of her busy life. She is ever ready to give advice in respect to the administration of societies, a matter in which she is thoroughly conversant, but she wisely restricts her own labors to the special lines she has taken up, and which absorb all her time and energies. Politics never attracted her, nor has she ever taken an active part in the vindication of woman's rights. Still she is ever ready to lend a helping hand to members of her own sex, to fellow workers as well as to the disinherited by fortune. But, although she personally prefers to hold aloof from party strife, the woman's cause has undoubtedly her entire sympathy. Indeed it would have been strange had it been otherwise, owing to the great friendship that existed between her and the late Maria Deraismes. The connection between them was almost that of mistress and pupil. There was a difference of some 10 years in their ages, and Isabella Bogelot, when a weakly child, was taken under the wing of the elder woman and her sister, Mme. Feuisse, that she might have the benefit of country air, and remained an inmate of their house until she married. This early training had probably a great effect on her subsequent career.

Not being gifted with literary abilities, as was the more brilliant Maria Deraismes, she sought to render herself useful in other ways. It was not, however, until after her marriage that she joined the Œuvre des Liberees de St. Lazare, with which her name has since been so inseparably connected. This was in 1878, and the society had been founded three years previously by Mlle. Michel de Grandpre, the niece of the chaplain of St. Lazare, who had been struck during her intercourse with the inmates of this house of detention by the anxiety evinced by so many of the prisoners as their terms of imprisonment came to a close and they knew they would be once more thrown on their own resources and have to do battle with the difficulties of life, heavily handicapped by the ignominy of a conviction. Initiated into the workings of the society by Mme. Emilie de Masier, its vice president, Mme. Bogelot threw herself into the work heart and soul and was very soon elected a member of the committee, to become, in 1880, its general directress, a post which she has held ever since.—London Queen.

Mme. Casimir-Perier.

Mme. Casimir-Perier married her cousin and is herself a Perier. She is tall and fair, with a commanding figure, and dresses in admirable taste, with a nuance of royal magnificence. The strong face and deep set eyes give her a sad expression and make her look older than her husband. But she is still young enough to lead fashion and will draw all the noblesse of the rallies, and particularly the ralliees, to her receptions. She has two children—a boy, who is at the Lycee Janson de Sailly in Paris, and a girl of 14 at a convent school, who will be one of the best partis in France within a few years, for the Casimir-Periers are worth at least £2,000,000. In spite of their plebeian name, they belong to the very best aristocratic set and are by no means nouveaux riches.—Paris Cor. London World.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

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Best Cough Medicine

I ever used.—W. C. MILTENBERGER, Clarion, Pa., Dec. 29, 1894.——I sell Piso's Cure for Consumption, and never have any complaints.—E. SHOREY, Postmaster, Shorey, Kansas, Dec. 21st, 1894.

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We shall also continue to sell the Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, pat. tip, (which at introductory sales would be called $1.50 Shoes) at 94 cts.

And by way of introduction, (?) we shall still sell Girls' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, pat. tip, spring heel, for 83 cts.

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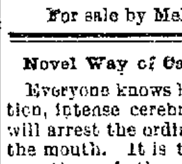

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Melvilles Bros. next to door to postoffice.

Novel Way of Catching a Thief.

Everyone knows how mental emotion, intense cerebral nerve action, will arrest the ordinary secretions of the mouth. It is the arrest of the secretion of the moisture of the mouth that makes it necessary for the "unaccustomed" orator to have ready before him the wherewith to wet his tongue and lips. In India, when occasions of theft have arisen in battallion, and it is desired to detect the thief, the soldiers are paraded and into the mouth of each a few grains of rice are put. After an interval, on inspection being made of the rice in the men's mouths, it is found dry in the mouth of the thief, the nervous excitement due to the apprehension of being detected having stopped the flow of salivary secretions and other moisture of the mouth.

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, are cured by the Nervine discovered by the eminent Indiana Specialist, in nervous diseases, Dr. Miles. Fine books and trial bottles free at Melville's Drug Store, or address The Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. 1

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use the Clinic Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. $1. Vortkamp, 140 north Main street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GREAT ONE HOUR ACT,

Done every sixty minutes, is not the attraction at our stores to-day.

A Hindoo Juggler was never born with our business, we never juggle prices or twist values into seeming cheapness, offering illusions and will'o wisp values to our friends, the general local public, by which true economy is always lost.

READ, SEEK AND FIND.

Substantial values in first class goods. Six days every week.

FROM MONDAY MORNING UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT.

New Dress Goods,
New Satines,
New Challies,
New Percales,
New Draperies,
New Dress Crepes
New Lace Stripe Gingham,
New Pongees,
New Veilings,
New Side Combs,
New Umbrellas,
New Lace Curtains,
New Ladies Skirts
New Muslin Underwear,
New Flouncings,
New Muslins,
New Tennis Flannels,

Men's Night Robes at the small cost of **38c** Good strong muslin. Handsome Broderie embroidered collar and front and a very attractive garment whose likeness has never been sold for less than 75c.

Men's Fine Neckwear. The new Graduating Four-in-Hand **25c** Fine all Silk Goods Also a line of novel effects in new spring shades. To completely close the entire line, we have placed the asking price at one-half their real value.

Silk Veilings. Chenille dot and all Silk. **3c** Fifty different colors and styles. Not old and out of date colors and kinds, but pretty shades and handsome Veilings. The 15 and 25 cent qualities now on sale in our Millinery Department.

French Satines. Our new price. **12½c** Thirty different styles. In colors and black, figures, stripes, checks and dots. The above price is about one-half of the regular value.

China Silks, all colors, at **18c** They are going fast.

Corsets. You will find for **25c** some splendid values. It being our intention to carry this spring several new brands of Corsets of the latest styles and make, we have assorted all those that come under the line of broken sizes and others that we wish to clear our stock of and placed them on sale in our Millinery Department at a mere trifle in price. There being among this lot Corsets of splendid make and look, they offer some great opportunities to those persons that secure first pick.

New Dress Goods,
New Spring goods
New Spring Silks,
New Laces,
New Embroideries,
New Dress Trimmings,
New Hosiery,
New Ribbons,
New spring goods
New White Goods
New Table Linens
New Prints,
New Ginghams,
New Collaretts,
New Dotted Swiss
New Underwear,
New Kid Gloves,
New Velvets.

THE METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLG CO.

LOCATION ROOM 89 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 86.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

W. R. C. meet this evening.

City Council meets in regular session to-night.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Shenk, of Pillars avenue—a son.

The funeral services of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boop were held yesterday afternoon.

The Excelsior Reading Club will meet at the home of Miss Idetta Lutz, on West North street, this evening.

Mrs. Ellen Malloy, mother of John and Robert Malloy, is critically ill at the home of the former, of south Elizabeth street.

Dan Shanahan is officiating as day clerk at Siebers' restaurant during the absence of Charles Knarr, who is suffering from an attack of lung fever.

The saloons in Ada have been notified to close one week from Wednesday, when the prohibitory law goes into effect. Several of the saloons will remove to Bluffton.

Fireman Routson, of the central fire department, who sprained his ankle by falling down stairs last Tuesday night, resumed his duties at the central station Saturday evening.

Arrangements are being made for a wrestling contest between Bert Walker, of Cincinnati, and Mike Sullivan, to come off in this city at an early date. Mike has just finished a series of matches in several Indiana towns.

Frank C. Parmele, alias John Jones, the fellow arrested for an alleged attempt to rob farmer Raumbaugh a month or so ago, was released from the county jail Saturday evening, the grand jury having failed to indict him.

Katie, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Brown, of east McKibben street, died Saturday night from membranous croup. The funeral took place this afternoon from St. Rose's church. Interment in the Catholic cemetery.

Saturday morning the L. E. & W. water tank at Bluffton, while being thawed out, took fire, and was so badly damaged as to render it useless. The Bluffton fire department was called out and several of the members had their feet frozen.

The members of the local board of health did not continue their investigation of the sanitary condition of the public school buildings Saturday on account of the extreme cold weather. The investigation will be continued next Saturday.

A telegram received from Sandusky City yesterday stated that Solly Hershbery, on trial at that place, charged with being one of the Milan bank robbers, was released on $1,000 bail Saturday evening. The bond was signed by his friends there.

J. B. Hover and David Myers will be before Judge Richie, Thursday, for contempt of court. Hover bid in Myer's farm at sheriff's sale and did not take it. Both parties live near Westminster.

Probate Judge Robb this morning heard the divorce case of Estella Munson vs. Frank Munson. The defendant did not file an answer or appear at the hearing, and after hearing the evidence a divorce was granted the wife.

A. J. Wright and Chas Whealan, of Dayton, attempted to leave town on the C. H. & D. this afternoon leaving an unpaid board bill at the Lima House. Chief Haller arrested them and they succeeded in compromising with Landlord Koch.

Prof. Montefiore, who was at the Lima House for several days as a "wonderful healer," and who disappeared from the city leaving a number of unpaid bills, has disappeared from Zanesville, also neglecting to settle numerous debts contracted while there.

Elwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Huffman, of 129 west McKibben street, died this morning at 5 o'clock, aged six months. Funeral services will be conducted at the residence by Rev. Imler at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and the remains interred in Woodlown cemetery.

FARMER'S SON MISSING.

J. H. Teegarden Came to Lima Thursday and Cannot be Found.

Last Thursday J. H. Teegarden, aged 21 years and son of R. Teegarden, of Sugar Creek township, came to Lima in company with Mary Stager, who makes her home with the Teegarden's.

While Miss Stager was doing some shopping young Teegarden hitched the horse on the square, after telling Mary he would return for her. She waited for some time but he failed to appear, and finally she went in search of him, but without success. His father, who was in the city serving on the grand jury, was notified, but no trace of the boy could be found. The horse was found, hitched in front of the Boone Hardware Company's store, and search instituted for the boy but without success.

The police were notified but they also failed to locate him. He had about $60 on his person. As he was not a boy of wild or dissipated habits and had no trouble at home, his father is at a loss to account for his absence.

The Lima Choral Society

Extends you a pressing invitation to assist in the study of Judas Maccabeus. Male chorus at 7 p. m. promptly.

W. H. LEHMAN, Sec.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JIM AND ARCH

Are Both Glad that no Bill Was Found Against the Republican Commissioner.

The editor of the little Republican morning sheet is highly elated that no indictment was returned against A. J. Osman, the Republican commissioner, as a result of J. W. Armitage's information, yet neither he nor Jim Osman dare deny the charge made by a score of farmers in Perry township of the notorious job in the fill in the road near Perry chapel. It is a very sensitive point with Jim, and he does not want it discussed. But the neighbors in Perry township and the general taxpayers would like to know—who the side partner was who received a portion of the extra profit off that job.

STREET TALK.

Jas. A. Lawrie, formerly draughtsman at the Solar refinery, and who removed to Michigan some time ago, has located in Sault Ste. Marie, where he is interested in the Soo Machine works, having leased the establishment.

* *

The dramatic event of the current theatrical season will be the engagement at Faurot's opera house on Tuesday, Feb. 19, of Rice's Surprise Party in the big operatic extravaganzie, "1492," which enjoys the distinction of a two years run in New York and one in Boston. The organization is the largest and most complete touring the country including an orchestra of soloists and a car load of scenic mechanical and electrical features. "1492" is a combination of comic opera, farce, vaudeville and burlesque. Its libretto humorously describes the voyage of Columbus in search of America and it contains innumerable brilliant musical gems. The sale of seats opens Saturday morning.

* *

Sheriff Fisher treated the grand jury to a nice surprise Saturday afternoon. After the jury had made its report to Judge Ritchie the sheriff took them in charge and escorted them to his office, where fresh doughnuts, apples, sweet cider and cigars were served to the jurors.

* *

The ladies whose husbands are members of Canton Orion Patriarchs Militant have organized a ladies' corps with the following officers:

Mrs. A. D. Blodgett, president Mrs. Dr. M. S. Bowsher, vice-president; Mrs. Leonard Walthers, secretary, and Mrs. Fletcher, treasurer.

The membership will be confined exclusively to the wives of chevaliers and starts out under very auspicious circumstances.

* *

It will be a matter of surprise and regret to our people to learn that City Solicitor F. F. Leland has decided to remove to Lima and engage in the practice of his profession in that city. Associated with him as partner will be John W. Roby, also of this place. During his six years' residence here Mr. Leland has made a host of friends, and has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice, but the superior advantages a county seat affords has induced him to take this step. Mr. Leland was elected to the office of City Solicitor three times and is now serving on his third term. He has discharged the duties of the office with great credit to himself and the benefit of the city.

Mr. Roby, the junior member of the firm, is a graduate of Yale, taking the highest honors in his class. He was in partnership with Horace A. Reeve here for three years. At the end of that period he returned to Yale to take a post-graduate course and again carried off the highest honors. It will make a strong firm and one that is bound to succeed. The *Herald* can heartly recommend both gentlemen to the people of our neighboring city.

The new firm opens for business in the rooms in the Holmes block formerly occupied by Hon. J. L. Price, next Monday, but it will probably be some time before Mr. Leland removes his family to Lima.—*Delphos Herald.*

MEL SHAW APPOINTED

As One of the Income Tax Deputies in This District.

This morning Collector Hull received word from Washington that he was at liberty to appoint two deputies to assist in collecting the income tax, and he at once announced the names of Hon. Mel. D. Shaw, of Wapakoneta, late State senator, and Henry F. Mitchell, of Norwalk. It is very likely that Mr. Mitchell will have Lucas, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca, Huron, Ottawa, Williams and Fulton county, and Mr. Shaw the remaining nineteen counties comprising the tenth Ohio revenue district.

The compensation for the new deputies is $1,200, with an allowance for traveling expenses.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Great "Treat" in Cloaks, Blankets, Shawls, Skirts, and winter goods of all kinds. We will not argue about the price; your price is our price. Come and take 'em,

TREAT'S,

99 6t 209 North Main Street.

The Ideal Tonic is

California Angelica Wine. Fortifies, nourishes and stimulates the body and brain. It restores health, strength, energy and vitality, and is one of the best cures for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. For sale at the California Wine Co., 135 s. Main st. 1-25-1m

Christopher Columbus,

Queen Isabella, King Ferdinand, the Royal Treasurer, the Policeman and the Tramp are among the characters seen in the novel production, "1492."

Fine Cabinet Photo at Rose's Gallery for $1.00 per dozen.

Get "Treat's" cut prices on all winter goods. 99 6t

CHARITY BALL

To be Given in Music Hall Next Friday Evening.

The Proceeds will be Given to the Associated Charities, Whose Treasury is Depleted.

On account of the treasury of the associated charities being depleted arrangements have been completed to give a charity ball in Music hall on next Friday night. The ball will be given under the auspices of the Quilna and Argyle Dancing Clubs. The tickets will be placed on sale to-morrow or the following day, and it is expected that a handsome sum will be realized from the ball.

The severe weather during the past two weeks has caused an unusually large demand upon the Associated Charities for assistance, and consequently, the entire supply of money and provisions, with the exception of the liberal donation of coal and flour made by Senator Brice has been exhausted.

Saturday afternoon the committee in charge of the distribution of supplies at the court house was compelled to turn away a large number of applicants.

ELLA SLOAN

Appears Before Mayor Smiley and Pleads for Leniency.

Upon learning that Mayor Smiley was in earnest when he sent her a notice to appear before him, Ella Sloan, the proprietress of a resort on north Tanner steeet, finally made her appearance in the Mayor's office late Saturday afternoon and pleaded guilty to the charge of conducting a house of ill fame. The mayor imposed a fine of $100 and costs upon her and sentenced her to thirty days in the Dayton work house, but she pleaded so earnestly for leniency that the work house sentence was suspended upon the condition that her place be abated. The woman readily promised to abandon the house and also promised to pay the $100 fine today. The three girls who were inmates of the house, were fined $10 and costs each for being such.

WM. NELSON ARRESTED.

Police Had Been on the Look Out for Him for Ten Days.

William Nelson, the young colored fellow who was in company with Slate Simmons, when the assault was made upon bar tender Smith at Chris Geiger's saloon, on the east side of the public square about ten days ago, evaded the police by keeping out of their sight until yesterday, when he was captured on west Wayne street by Chief Haller who locked him up in the city prison.

He was arraigned before the mayor this morning upon a charge of assault, to which he pleaded not guilty. The case will be tried this evening.

COULDN'T STAY SOBER.

Farmer Jenkins Arrested Twice Inside of Twenty-four Hours.

David Jenkins, the Harrod farmer who was locked up Friday night and fined $10 Saturday for drunkenness, when taken before the mayor Saturday morning declared that he would not get drunk again for two years, but about dark Saturday night he was again placed behind the bars at the city prison, carrying a good-sized jag with him.

When he was reminded of the resolution he had made Saturday morning in reference to getting drunk he replied that his resolution wasn't to take effect until Saturday.

Yesterday morning he left security for his appearance and was allowed to start for home again.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Howard Harrison spent Sunday in the city.

Carl Lavey, of Toledo, was in the city to-day.

Mrs W. A. Dugray is entertaining Miss Hutton, of Detroit, Mich.

Judge Richie went to Sidney this morning to resume holding court.

J. R. Hankey and wife, of Bowling Green, are at the Hotel French today.

Miss Julia Connell, of North Jackson street, is home from a visit in Piqua.

Ben Armstrong, of the Fremont *News*, spent Sunday at his home in this city.

George F. Geiger, of the Century refinery, spent Sunday with a friend in Galion.

Chas. Feightner, of Mansfield, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ira Finkle, of North Jackson street.

Mrs. W. H. Hartman, of south Main street, left this morning for Hamilton, to visit her brother.

Miss Bibbie Donohue, of Troy, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Gallagher, of East McKibben street

Mrs. E. H. Frey left for Circleville this morning to attend the golden wedding anniversity of her parents.

Miss Edith McCune, of Sidney, is the guest of her brother, Harry McCune, and family, of North Elizabeth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Overmyer, of Columbus, were here yesterday to attend the funeral services of her father, Wm. Gibbs, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCune and daughter, Gladdes, of 541 North Elizabeth street, spent Sunday with his relatives in Sidney.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

A Pleasant Party

was given at the home of Misses Nellie and Maud Trevor, Saturday evening, at their home on West High street, in honor of Miss Katharine Zeller, of Bluffton. The crowd was composed of the same young people who drove to Bluffton in a sleigh a few weeks ago.

Refreshments were served, and the crowd declared they had a fine time.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE LADIES.

Step Right up to the Polls and Cast Your Ballot.

In the forthcoming election of two new members of the school board, the women of Lima will have their first opportunity as voters in this great State, Ohio. Two of Lima's representative women are already talked of as eligible to the position to be filled. They are Mrs. O. W. Smith and Mrs. George Vicary.

TWO MORE ARRESTED.

Bert Leffler and Wm. Brates Indicted by the Grand Jury in Hoc.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Fisher arrested Wm. Crates and lodged him in jail. Crates was indicted by the recent grand jury for burglary and receiving stolen property valued at $60.

Deputy Sheriff Fisher drove to Harrod yesterday and arrested Bert Leffler on the charge of burglarizing Howdells hardware store at that place several months ago. Leffler was also indicted by the grand jury. Both are locked up awaiting trial.

YELLOWSTONE REUNION

Held at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Crites, in Elida.

The Affair was the Tenth Anniversary of a Delightful Trip Through the South.

ELIDA, Feb. 11.—(Special Cor.)—The tenth anniversary of the "Yellowstone" party was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Crites, Friday evening.

The party is so called from the name of the Pullman car in which the members made a round trip to the World's Exposition at New Orleans in 1886. The original party consisted of twenty-three members, as follows:

Messrs. D. C. Richmond, L. Reichelderfer, C. Halladay, W. H. Standish, J. H. Dague, Wm. Bell, Owen Francis, W. K. Boone, J. P. Stamets, and wives; Miss Tirzah Crites and Messrs. A. N. Smith, John Anderson, William Davis and S. D. Crites.

Two of the party, A. N. Smith and John Anderson, are now deceased.

Of the twenty-one survivors, all were present at this tenth anniversary except Mr. and Mrs. W. H Standish, J. H. Dague and Wm. Davis, who were detained at home on account of sickness and the severity of the weather. Chaplain Dague sent by his better half an interesting letter, with regrets and good wishes.

After partaking of a sumptuous repast prepared by the host and hostess, the time was employed in pleasant reminiscenses of the memorable trip.

Mrs. Owen Francis, who was one year ago delegated to write up a detailed account of the trip, responded, at length in a neat paper which was highly appreciated by all.

Perhaps the principal event of the trip occurred at Jackson, Miss., where the trains stopped for thirty minutes to change engines and crews. At the instigation of Col. Boone, of "Kalamazoo" fame, it was quietly reported to the populace that Grove Cleveland, then President-elect, was aboard the Yellowstone. The report spread like wild fire and in a short time the car was besieged by several hundred people yelling for Cleveland. J. P. Stamets, the only man in the party who was both physically and politically qualified for the emergency, stepped to the rear platform to impersonate Mr. Cleveland. He was received with loud and prolonged cheering and gracefully bowed his acknowledgement to the right and lift. His speech, however, was cut short by the sudden departure of the train. As the train pulled out the people sent up three hearty cheers for "Grover" who bowed his appreciation and then entered the car.

FLEM.

New Silks at "Treat's." 99 6t

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Ed Jackman Says He is Not Guilty of Fighting.

Ed Jackman, who was notified by Chief Haller, Saturday, to appear before the mayor and answer to a charge of fighting in Ella Sloan's house, appeared about four o'clock Saturday evening and pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The case was set for hearing this evening. A man named Hipple, who is alleged to have been the man with whom Jackman had the trouble in Ella Sloan's place, has been supoenaed as a witness.

Lafayette Public Schools.

Following is the report for the week ending last Friday:

High School Department—Enrollment, 30; attendance, 28; per cent of attendance and punctuality, 95. C. A Graham, teacher.

Intermediate Department, Banner Room—Enrollment, 32; attendance, 29; per cent of attendance and punctuality, 96¾. W. W. Moore, teacher.

Primary Department—Enrollment, 22; attendance, 19; per cent of attendance and punctuality, 88. Metta Kohll, teacher.

Summary—Total enrollment, 84; total daily attendance, 76; total per cent of attendance and punctuality, 93. C. A. GRAHAM, Supt.

WEBSTERS WON.

In the weekly spelling match of the Lafayette high school the Websters defeated the Worcesters, the winners being as follows in the order named: Senior Grade, Walter Fisher; Junior Grade, M. B. Bellinger; Sophomore Grade, Ollie Heath and Karl Fookos; Freshman Grade, Abbie Heath.

READY TO FIGHT.

Company to Oppose the Standard Being Organized.

The Capital Stock Will Be One Million Dollars and Any One Can Subscribe—Oil News:

The work of organizing the company to oppose the Standard monopoly is going bravely on. David Kirk, of Pittsburg, a well known producer who was at one time interested in the Lima field, is at the head of the scheme, and is chairman of the executive committee. He has already sent out prospectuses of the new company. The details of the organizing are fully set forth and an invitation extended to all interested in the welfare of the independent oil producer to subscribe for stock in the concern.

It is proposed to form a chartered company, to be known as the "Pure Oil Company," with a capital of one million dollars, to furnish consumers of petroleum a product from pure oil. The capital stock of the company is to be divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each, and the subscription books are open to everybody. The official statement is that to put the company into immediate operation about thirty independent pipe lines will refine the oil under direction of the company, and turn it over at actual cost for marketing. The profits are to be divided equally between the refiners and the company, their means of distribution including the present distributing plants, located in fifty cities, together with all the tanks and other appliances, taking stock in the company as payment. New distributing stations are to be established wherever needed.

The capacity of the refineries beginning operations with the company it is stated is nearly 10,000 barrels a day. A profit of one-quarter of a cent a gallon on this output would net 30 per cent on the capital stock of the company.

The subscribers are to meet at Titusville on Thursday, February 21, to organize the company and elect officers. Action will also be taken on the recent order of the Standard, fixing a price for credit balances.

Lumber is on the ground for the derrick to be used in sinking a well on Frank Gilliland's farm. David Stewart leased his farm the other day and a well is expected to be sunk thereon in sixty days. Oil men seem to think there is oil in Ridge.—*Van Wert Republican.*

The well on the Greeely farm was drilled in at 1,180 feet. The drill was sent 38 feet into the sand, and on Friday the well was shot with 100 quarts of glycerine. The well showed for but a little oil, hardly enough to grease the cable, and the casing was pulled on Saturday—*Spencerville Journal.*

The eastern oil market closed at $1.03.

Buckeye Pipe Line runs Feb. 9th, 19,854.38; 10th, 6,991.09.

Everything Goes.

Our liberal gift enterprise of watches, dishes, lamps, &c, to the young folks, so well known to all, is now extended to everybody, enabling every housekeeper to get, in a short while, any of our valuable premiums. We are also adding the finest imported decorated dinnerware and handsome large framed pictures and wall pockets. We thank you who have helped the young folks; now it's your time. We hope to interest you with the greatest free gift enterprise ever attempted in the State. Come and see us.

LIMA TEA CO.

NATURAL GAS MAGNATES.

Arrive in Lima on a Tour of Inspection Over Their Property.

A special train, consisting of engine 69 and General Manager Bradbury's private car, left Indianapolis on the L. E. & W. at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, went over the Ft. W. C. & L. division from Muncie to Fort Wayne, and returning to the main line yesterday morning arrived here last evening. The special was run for the accommodation of President Murdock and Messrs. C. B. Stuart, of Lafayette, Ind; C. F. Deiterick and A. F. Pohl, of New York, directors of the Ohio and Indiana Natural Gas Company, who made a tour of inspection of their lines, and the gas fields along the L. E. & W. lines in Indiana and this state. Stops were made at all the gas consuming towns and cities along the route, and when the party reached here, they put up at the Lima House.

General Manager George L. Bradbury accompanied the party, and returned to Indianapolis with the special last night, while the gas people remained in the city.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

the fifth of Mrs. Baxter's art talks was given Saturday afternoon at the home of Dr. Vail, on West Market street. The subject, "Military Painters and Illustrators of France and the Leaders of the French Academy," was ably and delightfully handled. The artists discussed were: Meissonier, Detaille. DeNeuville, Dore, Gerome and Bougereau.

The lecture was profusely illustrated with numerous copies of pictures by the artists mentioned, Mrs. Vail adding her very fine collection of engravings for the study of those present.

One marked feature of the talk was the clearness with which she defined many of the technical terms used in art.

The subject of the next talk is "Impressionism," to be given at the residence of Mrs. Thomas G. Laney, on North Metcalf street, next Saturday at the usual hour.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

F. M. CROSBY RESIGNS.

Master of Transportation Crosby, of the Ohio Southern, has tendered his resignation, which is to take effect the 15th inst. Mr. Crosby will go to Virginia to engage in the lumber trade.

It is rumored that in case Mr. Crosby's resignation is accepted he will be succeeded by Passenger Conductor McLean.

NOTES.

Roadmaster Taubkin, of the C., H. & D., was in Toledo to-day.

Switchman Jos Guinan, of the L. E. & W., is laid up with a bad cold.

Jack Maher, of the C. & E. yards, has charge of the night switching crew and engine 415.

Brakeman Dennis Goonan, of the L. E. & W., has resumed his duties, after laying off a trip.

Conductor A. L. Heath, of the L. E. & W., resumed his duties on the west local to-day, after a week's illness.

Brakeman Peck, of the L. E. & W., is with conductor J. N. Johnston's car again, after a couple of weeks' absence.

Brakeman William Kane, of the C. & E., has resumed his duties on one of the west locals, after a thirty days' vacation.

W. H. Stapleford, of the L. E. & W. round house, has returned to work, after laying off a few days with a sore throat.

Ex-Yardmaster Thomas Bussert, of the C. & E., returned to Huntington, Saturday, after a week's visit with his family on Broadway.

Superintendent C. C. Reynolds, Trainmaster J. H. Klein and Division Supervisor Scanlon, of the C. & E., were in the city to-day on business.

Fireman Norris, of the L. E. & W., resumed work to-day, after a lay-off of five weeks on account of injuries he received in a fall from his engine at Tipton.

Brakeman W. Scott, of the L. E. & W., who was injured several days ago in jumping from the top of a box car into the manhole of an engine tank, is able to be about again.

Conductor Ed Andrews, of the C. & E., resumed his duties on the Marion local to-day, after a couple of weeks' illness. Conductor Hamilton, who has had charge of Andrews' run, has returned to Huntington.

Harry Conover, of the C. & E., who fell off of an east-bound freight near Alger about a year ago and sustained injuries which resulted in the loss of an arm, has accepted the position of night yardmaster in the C. & E. yards of this city.

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